THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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Terms: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. VII. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1874. NO. 47.

Puss-in-the-Corner.

Two little hands hiding two roguish eyes;
Dear, sunny head that is ever so wise;
Darling is laughing and shouting with glee,
Playing at puss-in-the-corner with me.
Patter the prettiest feet o'er the floor;
Never was seen such a playmate before;
Sly little one, in a way most unfair,
Steals in my corner before I'm aware!

Here in our play-ground—the sunshiny room—
Never has fallen a shadow of gloom;
Darling is teaching me sweet little games;
Wise little noddle to know all their names.
Clover-bud mouth held to mine to be kissed;
Silver-toned voice—how that voice would be missed!
A corner you've won—did you know this before?—
Deep in my heart, to be kept evermore!

The Handful of Earth.

It's sailing I am at the dawn of day,
To my brother that's over the sea,
But it's little I'll care for my life anywhere,
For it's breaking my heart will be;
But a treasure I'll take, for ould Ireland's sake,
That I'll prize all belonging above;
It's a handful of earth from the land of my birth,
From the heart of the land that I love.

And won't the poor lad in his exile be glad,
When he sees the brave present I bring!
And won't there be flowers from this treasure of ours
In the warm of the beautiful spring!
Och, Erin machree! though it's partin we be,
It's a blessing I'll leave on your shore,
And your mountains and streams I'll see in my dreams
Till I cross to my country once more.

AT THE RACES.

"John!"

"I hear you, mother."

"John, I—I wish to speak seriously to you, my son."

"Very well. I'm listening."

Little Mrs. Thurlow stood up, to give her words more weight. They did not seem to mean anything at all to her; she was such a very little woman, and her back ached so much, and her hands trembled so that she had to steady herself on the back of a chair.

She suddenly remembered how John's father used to stroke her pretty pink hands and call her "Baby," and say no trouble should ever come nigh her. And when he sailed on his last cruise, he said John would be her comfort until he came back. And now John was breaking her heart!

"You will not go to Eppton with that boy, to-morrow, dear. I mean you shall not go, John. I certainly will have some authority over you!"

John was standing, too, looking her full in the face. The angry red came into her cheeks and then died out as quickly, and her blue eyes were full of tears. "You won't go, Johnny, dear! You won't vex mother?"

John shut his mouth tight and shrugged his shoulders. He had very lately found out that women were a weak lot, and that men ought to control things in the world, and that he was a man. His mother was so little and so fussy, and she never knew her own mind two minutes! A pretty thing if she was going to say, "You shall," and "You shall not," to him all his life!

"Don't go to Eppton, Johnny," she continued coaxing. "I'm sure if—if your father were here he would say that Walcot boy was a very bad companion for you."

"And what'll I do at home if I stay? It's a holiday," said John, savagely shaking off the hand she laid gently on his arm. His voice was growing deep, like a man's. He was taller than she in these last few months, and looked over her head as they stood together. He studied books and talked of things of which she knew nothing.

And yet it was only the other day she held him in her arms—her baby! Only the other day! Now that his father was away, and she almost feared might be dead, what had she in the world but her little boy? She always thought God had given him to her, just to her, to be her own. Now he was going from her fast, fast. He came home with that Walcot boy the other night with the smell of liquor on his breath. He had not let her kiss him for days, not touch his mouth—the sweet mouth where she used to watch the teeth coming like pearls one by one.

She grew pale, her eyes were wild with terror, as she caught him by the arm. "O, for God's sake, don't turn from me, John! It would be better that we were dead together than that you should go on this road that you are going."

"I'm going nowhere but to Eppton, to see a horse-race," he replied, roughly. "And if I stay at home, what can I do to amuse myself?"

Mrs. Thurlow glanced from side to side in dismay. When he could be amused with toys or a story-book she managed very well, but now—

"You might fish in the morning, and I'll take you with me to the sewing society in the evening," with brightening face.

John's scowl grew darker, but he made no direct reply. His mother's tears hurt him strangely.

"Very well. I'm going to bed now. We'll talk it over in the morning," lighting his candle and going off abruptly.

After he heard his mother shut her chamber door he went down stairs, and out to the drug shop, where he was sure to find Tom Walcot. That gay city youth laughed a good deal at the early-to-bed habits of the village boys. Day, the druggist, noticed the two lads talking eagerly together for a long time. John appeared reluctant and worried.

"Don't mind her," said Walcot, on leaving. "They're all alike. Weak, weak as water. You're doing no harm. It's time you took matters into your own hands. And be sure and bring ——," lowering his voice. "It will show the boys what class in society you belong to. They are all nobby dressers."

"Jack," said Mr. Day, as he put up his shutters, "I'd steer clear of that Walcot fellow, if I were you. Nobody knows anything about him. It don't become your father's son to be hail fellow well met with a lad like that."

Day said to his wife that night it was a thousand pities Jack had not his father to manage him just now. Dr. Thurlow was as thorough a gentleman as there was in the navy, and John was on the high-road to become a blackguard.

Nearly four years had passed since the ship on which Dr. Thurlow was surgeon had left on the long cruise, and he was expected home soon.

By daylight the next morning John and his friend were jogging along the road to Eppton. John's face was unusually red, and his eye unsteady. He took out a heavy gold watch from his pocket now and then, and flashed in the sun a diamond ring that he wore on his little finger.

"That's a reg'lar old turnip," said Walcot, glancing at the watch furtively. "No notion of its value, have you?"

"Six or seven hundred," said John, loftily. "It was my grandfather's. It's got the family crest on it in jewels, d'ye see? I suppose the boys will understand that."

"O, they'll appreciate the watch, no fear," with a laugh.

"I borrowed mother's ring, too," turning it to make it sparkle. "I don't know what she'll say if she misses them. But she ought to let me show people that I'm not a beggar, when I go into society."

"Certainly. By the way, did you bring any money, Jack? You know I told you there'd be betting. All our set risk a little, just for the fun of the thing. Of course they don't care to win. Money counts for nothing with these fellows. But it looks well to bet, you see."

"No, I didn't bring any," John said, flushing hotly. "The truth is, Tom, I won't bet. It would break mother's heart, I do believe, if I did that."

"Bah!" muttered Walcot, with unlimited disgust. "Break her heart, indeed! Well, well, you'll learn to be a man some time."

Eppton, the country town, was reached in a couple of hours, and John was introduced to "the boys." Now John, full of conceit as he was, was shrewd enough, and was quick to see that the coarse faces, gaudy clothes and sham jewelry of the young men were very different from those which should belong to gentlemen's sons. But as he had no money to bet they they treated him with indifference, leaving him to Walcot during the day.

The races were exciting. There was a certain delight, too, in standing in a crowd, sucking the end of an unlighted cigar (he knew he would be sick, if he smoked), stroking the down on his upper lip with the jeweled finger.

But as the day waned even these pleasures paled. The oaths and obscenity about him sickened the boy. He remembered it was time for his mother to read the chapter and the evening prayers. The little, fussy, dear woman! She might be fussy and weak, but her religion seemed to John at that moment a pure and awful thing, before which these men and their "world" were vile and insignificant.

He touched Walcot on the shoulder. "I'm going home now, Tom."

The men around hastily glanced at each other.

"Come, take a drink, first. "I can't go back to-night, Jack," said Walcot. "You'll have to trudge alone, if you will go. Better stay where you are."

"No. And I'll not drink anything more. Good evening, gentlemen."

He hurried through the crowded streets to the turnpike leading home. The day had been a disappointment, after all. He might as well have been fishing or at the sewing society for all the pleasure he had had. And yet a boy ought to have some amusement, he thought.

He trudged on miserable enough, with an aching head and uncertain steps. "As for the wine, what do I take it for? I hate it, and it makes me sick as death. If Walcot wouldn't jeer at cold water prigs!"

The sun had set before he started homeward. The road lay between hills. When he had gone a mile or two, he found himself in almost absolute darkness. He trudged on manfully, though, and had reached the Narrows, where the hill rose on one side of the road and the river ran on the other, when he observed four figures, apparently waiting for him. One was in form so like Walcot, that he thought the boys had changed their minds, and determined to go back with him.

"Is that you, Tom?" he shouted.

The man came quickly up to him. He was masked.

"I want the time of night, boy," he said, in a strained voice.

John, trembling, buttoned his coat tightly over his watch.

"I want to know what time it is!" drawing a revolver and pointing it at his head.

"The watch is not mine," cried John, yelling, "Help, help!" for a moment, until a blow on the head felled and stunned him. He knew, however, that his watch and ring were dragged from him before another blow left him lifeless.

When he came to himself a man was lifting him into a buggy standing on the road. In the darkness, and his bewilderment from the blow he had received, he could just see that the man was large and powerfully built.

"Are you going to kill me?" John asked, quiet enough, considering the importance of the case.

The gentleman laughed. "No. You've had rough usage enough, poor fellow. You are too young a boy to be drunk and fighting," arranging the cushions about him in the seat, and taking the reins. "Now tell me all about it."

There was something so kind and strong in his voice that the boy nervously told him the whole story, with sobs and tears.

"It is mother I care for," he said. "To think how I turned against her!"

The gentleman looked down at him closely, his own face strangely agitated. He took the boy's hand and held it, crushing it in his own until John almost cried out.

They stopped at the cottage door. John's mother stood at the gate, where the poor little woman had been watching all day. When she saw the boy come staggering down the path toward her, she ran to meet him, and then stopped short, looking at the man behind him, with a wild cry of "George! George!"

"Yes," said Dr. Thurlow to his wife, the next day, "it has all ended like a story in a book. The police have the thieves and we have the watch and ring, and I came home just when I was needed—in more ways than one. No fear, little woman, of our boy. He only needs a man's stronger hand to guide him and to make him fit to appreciate his mother."—*Youth's Companion.*

Why the Infants Die.

James A. Mowatt, in an article on infant mortality, has one important cause he would assign for the larger death-rate among infants on this side of the water than on the other, which may be summed up in his own words, thus:

"Oat-meal porridge — mush — and milk, bread and milk, potatoes and milk, form the principal foods for children amongst the rich and 'upper ten thousand' of England, Ireland and Scotland. Here is one of the most necessary reforms demanded in the rearing of children in the United States. Plain and wholesome food ought to take the place of beef, sausages, pies and pastry, as food for infants. It appears at first sight almost unaccountable how the habit and custom of giving children all sorts of animal food, with every class of pudding and condiments placed upon the table, ever grew up amongst the inhabitants of this republic. But, on further consideration, a reason may be found for it. A large proportion of the forefathers of the American people immigrated to this country from amongst the poorer and more struggling ranks of the populations of Europe. They hardly ever saw beef or mutton on their tables in the Old World. A test of prosperity and respectability with these, as immigrants, was to be able to 'eat beef three times a day.' 'You never got meat, said the lady of the house to Bridget, 'once a month in Ireland, and now you want it three times a day.' Bridget's reply was as characteristic as it was forcible: 'Sure, and wasn't that what I came to America for?'

"In order to save the lives of the infantile part of the community, this notion of 'gentility' and 'respectability will have to be abandoned. Infants and young children ought to be fed upon what is suitable for them, not upon what is 'respectable.'"

WHERE IT GOES.—Of the 1,800,000,000 pounds of paper yearly produced in all parts of the civilized world, 200,000,000 pounds are consumed by government offices, 180,000,000 pounds by schools, 240,000,000 pounds in commerce, 180,000,000 pounds in industrial manufactures, 100,000,000 pounds in private correspondence, and 900,000,000 pounds in printing.

U. S. POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Postmaster General for the Last Fiscal Year.

The Postmaster General has rendered a report of the work and condition of the Post-office Department. He says:

The ordinary revenues of this department during the year ending June 30, 1874, were $24,596,568.84, and the expenditures of all kinds $32,126,414.58. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, the revenues from the same sources were $22,928,157.57, and the expenditures of all kinds $29,084,945.67. For the last fiscal year there was an increase of revenue, exclusive of revenue from the money order business and from official stamps, of $1,674,411.27, or 7.30 per cent., and an increase of expenditures of $3,041,468.91, or 10.457 per cent. A comparison of the fiscal year 1873-4 with 1871-2 shows an increase in revenue, exclusive of revenue from the money order business and from official stamps, of $3,130,576.28, or 14.58 per cent., and in expenditures of $5,468,222.27, or 20.51 per cent.

The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1876, are $36,964,034. The total estimated revenue for the year ending June 30, 1876, is $29,148,156, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the general treasury of $7,815,878.

The foregoing estimates do not include special appropriations to be made out of the general treasury amounting to $2,098,500.

The number of ordinary adhesive postage stamps issued during the year was 632,753,43[illegible], representing	$17,275,242 00
Stamped envelopes, plain, 65,107,500	1,9[illegible]7,952 30
Stamped envelopes, request, 51,940,250	1,733,738 40
Newspaper wrappers, ordinary, 19,370,750	220,502 06
Postal cards, 91,079,000	910,790 00
Official postage stamps, 32,320,085	1,415,845 20
Official stamped envelopes and wrappers, 12,900,300	353,456 66
The whole number of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards was 90[illegible],451,395, of the value of	$23,837,526 62

The increase in the issue of ordinary postage stamps was 3.56 per cent.; of stamped envelopes, plain, 11.92 per cent.; of stamped envelopes, request, 12.24 per cent.; of newspaper wrappers, 56.86 per cent.; of postal cards, 102.91 per cent.—an average increase of 8.17 per cent. The number of dead letters received was 4,601,773, representing a nominal or actual value of $4,637,429. Number of letters delivered, 1,392,245, representing $3,909,868; number which, containing circulars, or, failing in delivery and being worthless, were destroyed, 2,622,619. The number of applications for dead letters was 6,420. In 2,140 of these cases the letters were found and properly delivered.

There were in the service of the department on the 30th of June, 1874, 6,232 contractors for the transportation of the mails on public routes. There was an increase over the preceding year in length of routes of 12,887 miles, and in annual transportation of 8,717,826 miles, and in cost of $1,766,716. Adding the increased cost of railway post-office clerks, route, local and other agents, $286,585, the total increase in cost was $2,053,301. The railroad routes have increased in length 4,277 miles, and in cost $1,332,467, against an increase last year of 5,546 miles in length and $754,425 in cost. This disproportionate increase in cost is owing to the readjustment of pay under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873.

An Instrument of Exchange.

Here is a half sovereign which I hold in my hand, said Prof. Price, in a lecture at Oxford. That is a coin—a piece of currency. What is it? This coin is a piece of gold with a mark upon it. What is that mark? The arms of the Queen Victoria. Those arms are put upon it at the factory where it was made—the Royal Mint of England. Did they put into this metal anything besides gold? Yes; they put a little alloy into it merely or the purpose of hardening it, in order that the mark may not be erased by constant wear. But in England nothing is charged for that. You get the same quantity returned to you in coin that you bring to the bank in ingots; and, therefore, it is a pure piece of gold. What on earth was this little thing invented for? If I were in Egypt I should say it was something to put around a woman's neck or in her ears, to use as ornaments; but we know that this is not the application of it in great cities and nations. Then I must trace it, and what does it do? If I see a cart I understand directly what a cart is. There are two shafts, which unmistakably indicate a horse; the wheels indicate motion, and the body indicates a capacity to carry weight, and I know all about a cart at the very first sight.

What is this coin for? I must watch the people who use it. I find people buy it. They give their property for it, and as they don't use it in the way of ornament, I watch them closer, and I perceive this man who has given certain property for it is very soon anxious to get rid of it. That is the next wonderful thing about this little coin. It is bought, and then the next step is to get rid of it as quickly as possible. It becomes, then, a "current" thing. It runs. Currency is the "running" from *curro* in Latin. Then I buy it to run, and not to stay with me. My next step is: What is that necessary for? When it leaves me what has happened to me? I have gained other goods. It has had this wonderful effect upon me. I have got rid of a quantity of goods in my hands which I did not want, and I have got into my hands a quantity of goods I did want. Ah, then, I see at once what it means; the operation finished, I find I have exchanged the goods I had for another set of things. There is a certain quality in human nature which finds its way into human society, and it is this: We cannot make all our things for ourselves. There must be a division of employments, division of makings. One says: "I will make hats if you will make shoes." Another says: "I will make coats." A third says: "I will make carts." And in human life all these things must be exchanged somehow. The man is not going to give his horse for the hat. That would not do at all. "Well," says the hatter to the other person with whom he is trading, "there is something reasonable in that. The horse cost you a great length of time in care, plenty of corn, plenty of hay; so it won't do to give it for the hat. We must have some principle of exchange." And then he discovers that this little thing which I show to you is a tool. And, gentlemen, from the first word I say to you now to the last word I say to you, I wish you never to look on the currency as anything else than a tool of exchange; and all the mess, and all the disorder, and all the utter confusion on this subject is that people will not submit to grasp the idea that this thing was invented as a machine for exchanging goods, and for nothing else—nothing else at all.

DID THEY STAND.—"The militia! the militia! Did they stand fire?" impatiently asked Washington of the messenger from Bunker Hill. "They did, and three times repelled the enemy, when, their ammunition giving out, they fell back, fighting with clubbed muskets." "Thank God!" was the reverent rejoinder; "then the nation is saved."

HOW NATIONS GET POOR.

A Panic and What Causes it—Consuming too Much.

How do nations get poor? asks Prof. Bonaman. From devouring, consuming more than they make; then somebody must go to the bad, somebody must lose. Somebody must lose in warmth; somebody must lose in enjoyment; somebody, perhaps, must be starved. That is what is called a "crisis," a "panic," an exceptional and undue destruction of things beyond the amount of things that are made. Then what follows? The farmer says to his laborer, "I cannot feed you this year; I cannot sell my wheat, because other people have been destroying and have nothing to give me for my wheat." In that way the field goes out of cultivation. There is a loss of capital which the man who worked in the field would keep alive. So it is with the store, so it is with the shop, so it is with the factory. It is not what the banks do; it is what you do that will determine whether the nation is going forward or backward; whether there will be things enough made next year. You hear a man say of another he has so many millions income. Do you suppose any of us handle our income in dollars, paper or gold? The poor man, yes. The poor man, no doubt; he receives his weekly wages, and that he touches in money; but the rich man who has £1,000 a year, he does not touch probably £500. So it is with the great industries; they don't touch money. "Income" means this: Your share, your proportion of things made and cultivated by the nation. You count it in dollars. It appears as if it were in dollars, but there is no truth in it. Whether you are consuming more than you are making, it is your share, your proportion of the bread and butter and meat and shoes and clothes that are made. Capital is that which is destroyed like everything else. It is reproduced in goods made. A beautiful picture is not capital; it does nothing in the way of making other goods. You have lost your property, but you have the painting.

Therefore, when men are sane and sober and not wild, nations will create, will increase their capital, will increase machines for making those things which are indispensable for human life and its enjoyment.

Jollify and eat up all your capital, and in six months the American people must die—sternly, absolutely die. It is just as easy to make an approxomation of death in this temporary undue destruction of capital. Let me mention one instance—war. War is a rapid consumer. Fine orders for iron, fine orders for coal, fine orders for clothing, fine orders for all sorts of things; generals well paid; great movements; great destruction. All goes on swimmingly. But the process that is not seen is the destruction. Therefore war brings on a great sense of prosperity. You are eating your capital; the bread of twelve months you are eating up in eight months. It is the same with railways. You make too many railways. If you make too many railways what happens? The old story, a diminution of capital. You have fed the laborers; you have clothed them; you have given them tools, and when the railway is opened you are astonished that the nation is so poor. You have destroyed the capital of the nation; you have destroyed the power of making goods. The people are poorer; they must consume less, go with worse clothes to redeem what they have lost.

At last there comes the panic; everybody thought the railway was good; everybody plunged into taking shares; they consumed more than they ought to have consumed; they made holes in the ground, and dug channels, and they ended in poverty. There seems to be in this consuming more than you ought such liveliness of buying, such a pleasant, buoyant feeling in every store and shop, such a delightful sense, that everybody helps his neighbor in the destruction. Then comes the speculator and the contractor, and all the different officials; the man of small means sells his property and puts it in the railway. But are dollars put in the railway? Is a railway made of dollars? They mean that a certain large proportion of their capital—their stock—shall be used in making the railway. Everything moves pleasantly, and they buy objects for ornamentation; handsome carpets, more beautiful sets of china. I am told that there are heaps of rooms in which there is $40,000 worth of ornamentation. Ornamentation is not capital. Capital always reproduces. The other day there was great flatness in Chicago because the land speculation has dropped. If it is a mere bet that five years hence land will be worth so much more than it is now, no harm has been done. But encourage these men to buy lands, and what happens? There is a great flurry in the market for land, and the prices advance, and what do they do? They live in a more expensive way—that is, more is paid upon lands; and that leads you to live in a more expensive way, makes you go to the Broadway stores and buy fine things, and you feel jolly. Don't you see that the land as land has remained unproductive, and while men were led to believe they were becoming rich and comfortable, there was all the time a large destruction of national capital, and consequently they were on the road to poverty, and that desolation follows? Now, you understand why it is that such terrible disorders as I have described happen.

Legends of the Apple.

The apple, which, as well as we know, is the first fruit mentioned in the Bible, has been the theme of various legends and superstitions. In Arabia it is believed to charm away disease, and produce health and prosperity. In some countries the custom remains of placing a rosy apple in the hand of the dead, that they may find it when they enter Paradise. The Greeks use it as a symbol of wealth and large possessions, thus attesting their esteem for the fullness and richness of its qualities. In northern mythology the apple is said to produce rejuvenating power. Germany, France and Switzerland have numerous legends regarding this fruit. In some it is celebrated as the harbinger of good fortune, causing one's most earnest desires to be fulfilled; in others its beautiful properties are shown forth as bringing death and destruction; others again speak of it as an oracle in love affairs; this is especially the case with the Germans, not only in their numerous tales, but in some surviving customs. In England, as well as in our own country, is known among school girls the popular use of the apple seeds in divining one's sweetheart. The peeling is also used as a test in this delicate matter.

PAYS WELL.—Miss Cushman is said to have made more money than any other American actor except Forrest. Her wealth is estimated at a quarter of a million. This may be too liberal a rate, but it is to be remembered that her engagements have brought of late years at least $400 a night. Other stars, however, have done very well. Madame Neilson is immensely rich, while Joe Jefferson, Chanfrau, and other veteran comedians are in independent positions.

THE NEW SOUTHERN FARMER.

An Interesting Scene in Huntsville, Alabama, on Negro Day.

The scene which is presented to a stranger visiting Huntsville on "negro day," says a correspondent of the New York *Times*, is indeed a novel and interesting one. The principal business houses of the city are situated upon a square which surrounds the court-house, and at an early hour in the morning this is filled with colored people of all classes and shades. Last Saturday there were fully two thousand of them in the streets at one time. At noon the throng was greatest, and up to that time fresh wagon-loads of men, women, and children were continually arriving. They came not only in wagons, but on horses and mules, and on foot. Their dress and general appearance were very dissimilar. I saw one or two fine healthy-looking men who were warmly clad in well-made suits of dark gray cloth, but by far the greater number were in rags. Some were dressed in a queer-looking garment made of pieces of old army blankets, a few were appareled in faded military overcoats, which were liberally supplied with patches of other material. Most of the men were without shoes, and some of them had no covering for their heads save the thick crop of hair which was often plaited and twisted into fantastic braids and ends. The women, unlike their husbands and other male relations, were dressed in finery of every conceivable fashion. All of them were decked out with many colored but dirty ribbons. They wore pinchbeck jewelry in large quantities. A few of the young girls displayed some little taste in the arrangement of their dress; and one or two of them wore expensive clothes. These, however, were "city belles," and found but little favor in the eyes of the country girls. As the farmers arrived they hitched their tumble-down wagons and bony mules to the railing which surrounds the court-house, and then proceeded to dispose of the cotton and other products which they had brought to town. While this was being done many amusing incidents occured. I noted the following, as it illustrates some of the evils of the credit system, and the difficulty which is sometimes experienced in identifying negroes:

A tall, good-looking colored man came into the city with a load of corn and two bales of cotton. After disposing of his corn he attempted to sell the cotton, but found some difficulty in securing a buyer. At last he was offered eleven cents a pound for it, and although this was a small price he was about to accept it, when a little man came running up to him and said: "Wait, wait! What are you offered for those two bales?" "'Leven cents a pound, sah," replied the negro, touching his hat. "I'll give you thirteen cents," said the other. The black man, after speaking a few words to a white gentleman who appeared to be his friend, accepted this, and the three went into the warehouse of the buyer. Here the cotton was weighed, and after a bill had been made out the buyer, turning to the black man, said, with a bland and assuring smile, "Now I will pay you cash for this at the rate of thirteen cents a pound; but first I will deduct the forty-seven dollars which you owe me for supplies given you on credit."

"Supplies on credit!" exclaimed the negro, who was evidently greatly astonished. "I ain't had no supplies on credit, and I doesn't owe you noffin'." "Isn't your name Jake Allen?" asked the merchant, astonished in his turn. "No," said the negro, "my name am Tom Wethers, an' I can prove it by this gemman dat I ain't had noffin' on credit from you nor no other person." The white gentleman thus appealed to testified to the truth of this, and the buyer was obliged to pay for the cotton without making any deduction. Subsequently he informed me that he had mistaken the negro Wethers for a man who owed him money for supplies, and that he had offered him two cents more than his cotton was worth in order to get control of it and pay himself; "but" said he in conclusion, "the negroes are so much alike that you never can tell one from another." Another incident which goes to show how ignorant the negroes are of business calculations, came under my notice. Seeing a large crowd that had collected in one corner of the square, I went over and found that two negroes were disputing about the division of their crop. One of them had leased a small farm and hired two men to help him work it. As I came up he was saying, in an excited voice, "Didn't I 'gree to give you a fourth?" "Yes, to be sure," was the reply, "but now yous done gone promised to give Bill a fifth, and if yous agone to give him dat, I wants de same." The two disputed over this knotty question for upward of half an hour, and strange as it may seem, it was impossible to convince the laborer that a fourth was more than a fifth. He left the square muttering about the injustice of giving Bill "one whole share" more than him.

Popping Corn.

Isn't it fun to pop corn?—and when it is popped isn't it good? Most boys in the country grow a few hills of pop-corn to furnish them amusement in the winter evenings. There is some skill to be used in so simple a thing as popping corn. In the first place, the corn should be well dried, for when too fresh and soft it does not pop well at all. Then a wire popper with a long handle is the best thing to pop it in. A very small handful of corn, only about enough to cover the bottom, is put in the popper and the cover fastened down. Then we must heat the corn gradually, holding it at a distance from the coals, and when it is well heated through bring it nearer the fire, when the popping will begin. You must shake all the time, and the more the corn pops the faster you must shake to prevent burning. If the corn is of a good kind a very little will fill the popper when finished. Pop! pop!—how the little grains bounce about as they jump up and put on their snowy night-caps. Look at a popped grain. It does not seem at all like a kernel of corn; it is fairly turned inside out. What makes the corn pop and behave in this way? The chemist says that the corn contains an oil, and that the heat turns this oil into gas, and when the pressure of this gas gets strong enough to burst the grain, pop it goes. That corn contains oil may be new to you, but there is oil in it, and in some kinds of corn a great deal. Sixteen gallons of oil have been obtained from 100 bushels of grain, and very nice oil too. It has but one fault, and that is it costs too much to get it out of the corn; while the mineral oil lasts—the petroleum from which they get kerosene—it is not likely that we shall feed our lamps with corn oil. When you hear the grains go off with a "pop," and a "sput," just remember it is the oil that affords you all the fun, and turns the hard and flinty grains into beautiful masses of corn-starch, not only pleasing to look at, but wholesome to eat.

Who would be a turkey hen,
Fed and fattened in a pen,
Killed and eat by hungry men—
Oh! who would be a turkey hen?

Farm, Garden and Household.

Plant Lice.

Dr. I. P. Trimble read a paper before the Farmers' Club as follows:

"A few years ago the apple orchards near Newark, N. J., presented an appearance similar to those blighted ones so often described. The leaves first curled, then became discolored, and soon fell off, and also the young fruit. In a little while a second crop of leaves appeared, and the trees were not seriously injured, as there was not much return of the same trouble in the next or subsequent seasons. The cause was a visitation of *aphides*, or plant lice. By examining the under side of the young leaves they were found to be thickly studded with these minute parasites, feeding upon the sap, and, of course, exhausting the vitality of the trees. A similar effect may be observed almost every year upon certain cherry trees, making that crop in many places very uncertain, and especially causing the fruit to rot prematurely. In such cases the stems of the cherries will be found coated with these little sappers and miners. Almost every plant has its peculiar aphis, which occasionally come in such numbers as to be injurious. We have a black one on the growing shoots of grapevines, a green one on rose-bushes, black sticky ones on certain willows, a blue one on the green-gage plum, and a brown one on oats, sometimes destroying the crops. The young clover of a neighborhood is sometimes entirely killed by another species. Potato vines will be, at times, so greatly injured as to produce but little crop, the leaves being twisted up so as to be hardly known. Corn crops, too, are often seriously injured by a species of plant louse which preys upon the roots, especially in a cold season when the corn has been planted early. Many people suppose, and with a good deal of reason, that the curl of the peach leaf early in the spring is also caused by a species of aphis working at the roots of the trees. Nearly all the species of *aphides* or plant lice increase most in the cool weather of spring and fall, hot weather checking them. The sunshine of a hot day will kill them if exposed to its direct rays. I have never noticed such numbers of warblers and other small birds in the spring, when there was such a visitation of plant lice in the apple orchards. I have killed a few of the birds at this season, and found them perfectly gorged with these lice. As to the proper kinds of peaches and other fruits to plant it would be best to consult such works as Downing, Thomas, and others, where the lists are carefully prepared. As to pear blight, some varieties seem more liable to be affected than others."

Housekeeping Hints.

RENOVATING BLACK KIDS.—Ink and sweet oil mixed, two parts of ink to one part of oil, will also make a nice glossy blacking for glove kid boots. Prepare a bottle of it, and attach a small sponge to the cork, as is done in "liquid blacking." The same varnish touched on very gently to the white tigs and seams of worn black kid gloves, will make a pair quite respectable for either traveling or shopping.

TO REMOVE WATER STAINS FROM BLACK CRAPE.—Wherever a drop of water falls upon a black crape veil or trimming, a conspicuous white spot remains. To obliterate it, spread the crape on a lap-board or table, and place some weight upon it to keep it steady. Then slip a piece of old black silk under the stain; take a large camel's hair brush, dipped in common black ink, and paint out the white spot; then wipe it off gently with a small bit of soft old black silk; it will dry directly and entirely remove the stains.

BAKED PORK AND BEANS.—This New England dish has been condemned by those reformers of hygiene, who would banish every particle of fat from our diet; but, like other good things, this may be eaten with impunity by the healthy. If preferred so, the pork may be boiled one hour and a half, and then baked by itself in a hot oven. The beans, after being parboiled twice, and cooked till nearly done, can be seasoned, put into the dripping-pan, with bits of butter on top, and baked in the usual way.

PORK STEW.—In the pork barrel we find some thin, lean pieces, and these make excellent stews. Have the slices quite thick, cover with boiling water for a few moments, pour that off, add more and boil one hour, when they are ready for the potatoes and a crust similar to that we use for pot-pie. Take one and a half cups of buttermilk, a teaspoonful of sour cream, nearly two even teaspoonfuls of saleratus and a little salt. Mix the dough a little stiffer than for biscuit, roll out thinly and cut into bits an inch square. Slice potatoes crosswise and put in with the meat, with water enough to cover them. They will cook in twenty minutes. Steam the crust over the same kettle, and when done spread on a platter; stir into the meat and potatoes a cup of thin, sweet cream or rick milk, with a a little pepper, and, if necessary, salt. When it boils pour the whole over the crust, and you have a dish almost as nice as chicken pot-pie.

Cribbing in Horses.

Crib-biting or wind-sucking in horses is due to a derangement of the stomach. Filing the incisor teeth apart, in the place of relieving pain, very often produces it; and therefore, whenever it is successful in preventing the animals from indulging in the habit—which is but seldom—it is on account of the soreness of the teeth occasioned by the operation. To enable a horse to swallow wind, it is necessary for the muscles of the neck to contract, and the only object in applying the teeth or jaw to the post or manger is to afford a fulcrum for these muscles to act from.

Paper Not Money.

Pieces of paper are not money, was one of the points of Prof. Price's late address. Of credit, he said, there is nothing in it that is substantial. "Gentlemen," said the speaker, "he is a dealer in credit who goes down your street and goes into one of your pretty stores and orders a beautiful hat and a pretty coat, and knows perfectly well that he has not the means of paying for them. That is a dealer in credit. The meaning of the word credit is unintelligible to me. It only means that a man has taken goods and has not paid for them. Nations grow up by saving. A nation grows greater by saving, and the word saving means to turn that extra stock of things into capital, which means to turn it into the power of making a larger supply of things next year. This is the way nations grow rich. Don't put all into carpets and such things. That is not capital. But if they need a large number of new fields to grow more wheat; if they get more ships; if they make more roads where fields were not cultivated because the carts could not get at the fields; if they make docks so that more ships can get to them; these are the savings, and then all these things so saved produce a larger quantity of things next year, and the nation has grown richer, and if the population has not kept corresponding pace, there is more to divide.

Butter Without Cows.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* refers as follows to a new article of food in the French capital: "I must briefly allude to the new butter, called Margarine Mouries. If we—the world in general that is—rightly understand the process by which this substance is made—approved by analysis, adopted by the Council of Hygiene, authorized by the government for army use, and taxed at one rate with the genuine article—the end of all things must be at hand. This butter is composed of cream which never dwelt in cow. As I understand, it is neither lard, nor oil, nor grease of any sort, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral. It is made of 'things' in a chemist's shop. Studying the process by which green grass is transformed to milk, M. Mouries-Mege has pursued the task of simplification until he can dispense with the cow's unscientific processes. Was it not Lord Brougham who looked forward to the time when chemists would be our only butchers, when, with the help of a few powders, a furnace, a spectroscope, and an elementary education, one would turn a truss of hay into a beefsteak in the back parlor? That is what M. Mege professes to have done, or something like it, for butter, and his brother *savants* all declare the result perfection. Though the process is but a year old, it employs 400 men in seven manufactories. The butter—to which that name is not given by the inventor, but by the *octroi* officials—is sold at about half the price of the real substance in which the cow is not avowedly ignored.

Eggs as Food.

Would it not be wise to substitute more eggs for meat in our daily diet? About one-third of the weight of an egg is solid nutriment. This is more than can be said of meat. There are no bones and tough pieces that have to be laid aside. A good egg is made up of ten parts shell, sixty parts white, and thirty parts yolk. The white of an egg contains eighty-six per cent. water, the yolk fifty-two per cent. The average weight of an egg is about two ounces. Practically an egg is animal food, and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it. Eggs are best when cooked four minutes. This takes away the animal taste that is offensive to some, but does not so harden the white or yolk as to make them hard to digest. An egg if cooked very hard is difficult of digestion, except by those with stout stomachs; such eggs should be beaten with bread and masticated very finely. An excellent sandwich can be made with eggs and brown bread. An egg spread on toast is food fit for a king, if kings deserve any better food than anybody else, which is doubtful. Fried eggs are less wholesome than boiled ones. An egg dropped into hot water is not only a clean and handsome but a delicious morsel. Most people spoil the taste of their eggs by adding pepper and salt. A little sweet butter is the best dressing. Eggs contain much phosphorus, which is supposed to be useful to those who use their brains much.

The Bottle of Oil.

Once upon a time there lived an old gentleman in a large house. He had servants and everything he wanted, yet he was not happy; and when things did not go as he wished he was cross. At last his servants left him. Quite out of temper, he went to a neighbor with a story of his distresses.

"It seems to me," said the neighbor, sagaciously, "it would be well for you to oil yourself a little."

"To oil myself?"

"Yes, and I will explain. Some time ago one of the doors in my house creaked. Nobody, therefore, liked to go in or out by it. One day I oiled its hinges, and it has been constantly used by everybody ever since."

"Then you think I am like your creaking door?" cried the old gentleman. "How do you want me to oil myself?"

"That's an easy matter," said the neighbor. "Go home and engage a servant, and when he does right, praise him. If, on the contrary, he does something amiss, do not be cross; oil your voice and words with the oil of love."

The old gentleman went home, and no harsh or ugly word was found in his house afterwards. Every family should have a bottle of this precious oil, for every family is liable to a creaking hinge in the shape of a fretful disposition, a cross temper, a harsh tone, or a fault-finding spirit.

Aunt Patty, the Dwarf.

The story is told of two girls traveling with a theatrical company. They had been cared for by a maiden aunt Patty, who had raised and educated them. They were honest, pure girls, though they were in the blonde-burlesque business, and they told the writer the story of their lives. She learned to love that old Aunt Patty.

When she went to England she found out the burlesquers, and they said how much Aunt Patty had wanted to see her, and then the confession was made that Aunt Patty was a dwarf, who, when the mother of the girls died, had exhibited herself as a dwarf for fourteen years in the side-show of a menagerie and circus to support those two girls and three others, five nieces in all. The writer's description of the old dwarf ended with a dash of feeling which would have done credit to Dickens. "And thank God not one of those five girls have failed in the devotion of their lives to that Christian woman, whose heart was as that of a giant throbbing for those little ones in the coarse casket of a dwarf." And again: "I shall find Aunt Patty, that fearful-looking dwarf, in heaven as surely as I shall not find some very good-looking people whom I know very well on earth."

Artful Breton Girls.

You often in Paris meet the Breton lads, and instantly recognize them by the cut of their hair. The girls, however little, all wear white caps that conceal every atom of hair, which, together with their wide collars, give them a very quaint, old fashioned appearance. The girls are very proud of these same flapping, wide collars, and a wrinkle or crease would be very distressing.

"But," said our artist and *compagnon de voyage*, "you would think these pretty girls had no lovers, for their collars are never rumpled, and it is generally conceded that a lover in the rural districts always implies tumbled curls and collars. How do you s'pose they manage?"

"Do without the lover."

"By no means. They just slip their hands under their collars and turn them up like a hedge about their ears. The custom has been handed down from mother to daughter until the most unsophisticated young girl of sixteen knows how to flip up her collar and keep it smooth as well as the wisest."

"How did you find this out?" we ask, much impressed with the amount and character of his information.

"How did I find out? Oh, yes, I—I was told."

WAS HE, OR WAS HE NOT!

A Strange Story that Comes to Us from the Everglades.

The last strange story comes from Florida. During the war Fred Halsemann left Tampa Bay and went into the tangled reserves of the everglades. He took with him his wife and their youngest child, a boy five years old. The wife and mother got separated in some way from the two others, and luckily happened to wander back to her home. Three years went by. The war was over. The older sons had returned from service in the army and were working the plantation. During all this time nothing had been heard of the missing pair. They were mourned for as dead. One day, in the spring of 1867, a man, apparently about thirty years old, leading by the hand a boy of five, ran joyously up to the verandah of the plantation house, and began a series of violent kissings of the aged mother. His demonstrations of affection were interrupted by the screams of the old lady and the blows of the oldest son. Both struck the intruder painfully. He tried to speak, but was obliged to devote all his energies to the task of finding a soft spot to fall upon. He rose, bewildered and bruised, just in time to be knocked down again by younger sons and negroes, whom the sound of the scuffle had called to the spot. As he fell, something tumbled from the pocket of his ragged coat. It was a picture of the widow. The dead planter had carried it with him when he plunged into the swamps.

There was a general outcry, and a demand for an explanation. The story of the newcomer was, in brief, this: He was Fred. Halsemann. In his wanderings through his vast hiding-place, he had fallen into a foaming spring. When he clambered out, his son ran away, as if in fright. He ran after him with surprising speed. The child, when caught, screamed for its father. It was long before he could be persuaded that the young, fresh, vigorous man who climbed out of the pool was the aged, decrepit, white-haired man who had fallen into it a moment before. The father himself could not at first appreciate the change. He saw that his hands were no longer wrinkled, that his beard was brown instead of gray, that his step was firmer and his eye keener, but the suddenness of the transformation dizzied him. He had fallen into the Fountain of Youth which Ponce De Leon sought in vain amid the Florida swamps! He hastened back and plunged his son into the spring. It was an unlucky deed. The tradition about the fountain has always been that its wonderful waters changed age to vigorous manhood and made already-existent youth immutable so long as life lasted. The tradition proved true. He had become young. The son stayed so. The boy was five years old when the potent water touched him, and he showed no signs of growth beyond that age, in mind or body, during the three years they spent lost in the labyrinth. They lived mainly on alligators, which when young are very good eating. When they killed an old one it was their custom to plunge it, while a spark of life was still left, into the Fountain of Youth. Thus it became young again, and their fastidious palates were satisfied. Finally after many vain attempts, the two got out of the wilderness in which they had been so long lost. They happened to come out near the old home, and hastened to it.

This was the man's story. It is not to be wondered at, perhaps, that he told it to a circle of scoffers. The picture was taken from him. His accurate recollection of the life of the missing planter was accounted for on the hypothesis that he had met him in the swamps and had heard the detail from his lips. He was accused of stealing the picture. It began to be whispered that he had probably murdered Halsemann. He was told to go. He went, taking the boy with him. He reappeared, a week afterward, at Tampa, alone. The child, he said, had died of fright and want. He began suit for the possession of the Halsemann plantation. When the trial came off, he rested his case on three points: the resemblance of the boy to the child who had disappeared in 1864; his own ready recollection of the *minutiæ* of Halsemann's life, and his ability to pilot anybody to the Fountain of Ponce De Leon. The first two points were admitted, but the resemblance was attributed by the defense to a chance coincidence, and the knowledge of the past to a presumed intimacy between the planter and the pretender while both were lost in the everglades. When men meet each other under such circumstances, they tell everything. The most trivial details are eagerly related and heard for the sake of whiling away the monotonous hours. So the argument ran, fairly enough. The third point was flatly denied. Acting on a suggestion of the court, the claimant went with a large party in search of the miraculous spring. After some weeks of wandering, they came back without having found it. Still, this failure did not absolutely disprove the claim. The most practiced woodsmen have often gone astray in southern Florida. When the case went to a jury, the latter disagreed. So did the next one impaneled, and the next. The last of the three, however, came very near giving a verdict for the plaintiff. This was mainly due to the admirable management of his counsel. The claimant's gratitude to Henderson, his counsel, who was a candidate for Congress, was the indirect cause of his death. This occurred on the 3d of November. During a scuffle at the polls, where he was distributing ballots, he was shot through the body. Somebody lifted his head. He gasped "I am—," and died. The present possessors of the estate, whose title has been settled by his death, aver that at the last moment remorse overtook him, and he tried to say, "I am not Halsemann," but was too weak to finish the sentence. On the other hand, his friends declare that with his last breath he asserted the justice of his claim by trying to say, "I am Halsemann." This, however, is all conjecture. The puzzle remains without an answer. Was he Halsemann, or was he some other man?

Teaching the Queen.

The London *World* has taken to teaching Queen Victoria good manners. Its first lesson touches the proprieties with regard to the visit to England of the Empress of Russia, and is as follows: "Supposing you were an elderly lady and your son had married the only daughter of the richest, grandest and most important of your neighbers, by whom every possible attention had been shown to you and yours; and supposing on the occasion of your daughter-in-law's confinement her mother came from a long distance to stay with her in her London house, don't you think it would be merely decent and polite—we would say nothing of politic—behavior on your part to come up from the far distant place, where you persist in burying yourself, to the great confusion of the business which it is your duty to discharge, and show some personal civility to your guest?"

Items of Interest.

A police court in Lawrence, Mass., had a father, mother, son, and daughter arraigned together for intoxication.

The State Temperance Alliance of California has determined upon the establishment of a cold-water political party.

The Oregon Legislature has passed a bill enabling any person who loses money [illegible] recover double the amount so lost.

There is a smart woman in Knightstown, Ind. She can put out a big washing and get dinner while her two daughters are playing a game of croquet.

An editor says the only reason he knows of why his house was not blown away the other day, during a severe gale, was because there was a heavy mortgage upon it.

A Georgia citizen tried to increase the weight of his cotton by packing in it a lot of old iron—and now it is all he can do to raise money to pay his way out of the penitentiary.

One man said of another who was unpopular, and was fearfully dilapidated physically, that he looked as though he were walking about the streets to save funeral expenses.

It is asserted by a well known chemist that meat will not putrefy in compressed air, and even when putrefaction has begun it may be arrested by placing the meat in compressed air.

Several convicts having escaped from the jail at West Point, Mississippi, the judge of the county court has tried the experiment of putting the jailor into one of the vacant cells.

If a person in a house on fire has the presence of mind to apply a wet cloth to his mouth or nostrils a passage can be effected through the densest smoke without any serious inconvenience.

"Can you spare me five minutes?" said a friend, entering our sanctum. "Not if two will answer your purpose," we replied. He occupied but one, and thanked us kindly for the intimation.

There are in the United States to-day 750,000 adult white men who can neither read nor write, while of adult white women in the same illiterate condition the number amounts to 1,150,000.

A writer in the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* ascribes the troubles at the South to cheap shotguns, powder and lead. He says the shooting of insectiverous birds has this year cost Alabama alone more than $10,000,000 in the ravages done by the cotton caterpillar.

A gentleman at a public table, who had exercised his jaw for some fifteen minutes upon a small morsel of steak, turned to a neighbor and said: "What a pity to kill this animal." "Why?" responded his friend. "Because," replied the other, "it would have made such a good working animal."

In South Boston a building four stories high, and covering an area of four thousand square feet, was raised five feet from its foundations. The tenants were not disturbed, and no machinery or merchandise had to be removed. Forty men working with four hundred powerful screws did the job.

The Grangers and Sovereigns of Industry in Kansas are discussing the raising of means conjointly for the construction of tanneries, oil mills, plow factories, etc., by which the skilled labor of the order shall furnish the producers of the others, and *vice versa*. A considerable amount has been pledged.

A man sent to jail in Plainfield, N. J., for larceny, thought he would like to write to his wife, and was permitted to do so. This is what he wrote: "*Dear Wife*: If they keep me in the jail, make them keep you in the poor-house." Unfortunately, that letter was not sent. Her reply would have been interesting reading.

A Bridgeport (Conn.) man, who was chopping wood, accidentally cut one of his fingers badly, and was so enraged that he deliberately laid his hand on the chopping-block and chopped the finger entirely off. The hand, which, but a few moments before, had been cold and numb, soon began to warm up, and the man began to howl.

It is told of a man poorly dressed, that he went to church seeking an opportunity to worship. The usher did not notice him, but seated several well-dressed persons who presented themselves, when finally the man addressed the usher, saying, "Can you tell me whose church this is?" "Yes, this is Christ's church." "Is he in?" was the next question, after which a seat was not so hard to find.

A liquor dealer ordered a barrel whisky from Portland, Me., some time ago. The barrel came, was tapped, and its contents freely drank of. By-and-bye a dance was given near by, and such inroads were made upon the barrel that the morning after the dance found it exhausted. That evening the gentleman received a letter from the Portland house from whom he had purchased, saying: "Send back the barrel we sent you last week, at our expense, immediately. By mistake we sent you burning fluid instead of whisky."

Scrupulous Highwaymen.

A stage coach was stopped by highwaymen in Northern Texas, says a Virginia city paper. While "going through" the passengers, several of whom were ladies, and one a preacher, they protested that they were "gentlemen," and did not intend to molest any of their victims who made "an honest living." Under this head the preacher, the ladies and the driver were classified, and escaped being plundered. So punctiliously scrupulous were they in their vocation that they refrained from swearing while pursuing it. They were lucky in gathering in a rich spoil. That feature of the affair which is particularly worthy of notice is a letter written by the gospel minister describing the robbery. It concludes in this way: "They were so polite toward me that perhaps I should say no more. Really, I did not know but they would request me to pray for them; and if I had only had my wits about me, I should have asked them for a contribution for Indian missions, as our cause is suffering immensely for lack of funds just at this time, and I am sure they have more greenbacks on hand than they can use with convenience. * * Should they see this, and I know they read the papers, they will favor me greatly (as one good turn deserves another) by forwarding by mail, to my address, a hundred or more dollars for the cause of Indian evangelization."

Wind Pressures in the Human Chest.

The new Physical Society of London seems to have extended its attention to the dynamics of physiological phenomena, Dr. Stone having recently read a paper before it on wind pressures in the human chest during performance on wind instruments. The author's object was to ascertain, first, what was the extreme height of a column of water which could be supported by the muscular act of expiration transmitted by the lips. This was found to be about six feet. Second, what was the actual pressure corresponding to the full production of a note on each of the principal wind instruments. It was found that with the majority of instruments the pressure required for the high notes is considerably greater than that required for the low notes, each instrument having a pressure ratio of its own. The clarionet is an exception to the rule.

WIFE MURDER.—Barney McMahon, living near Burkeville, Monroe county, Ill., is under arrest for murdering his wife and burning the body. The murder, it is charged, was committed on Aug. 8th last, at which date Mrs. McMahon disappeared. For two weeks afterward McMahon had a log heap burning, which emitted a terrible stench. Suspicion being aroused, the case was given into the hands of detectives, and the location of the fire being plowed over, disclosed hair pins, bones of the hand, and a fragment of the upper jaw.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ........................ Editor.

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Centre Hall, Pa., Dec. 24, 1874.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2.50 when not paid in advance.
Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

Christmas.

Christmas is here! The eighteen-hundred and seventy-fourth anniversary of the birth of Christ, in Bethlehem of Judea. The Star is not now in the Heavens as it appeared unto the Wise Men of the East to point us unto Him, but we have since what is far more brilliant and illustrious in the real Heaven to guide us unto Him and unto everlasting blessedness—the child Jesus is there—the brightest of all stars, to point us the way, and to welcome us home. That star shines not only to light up the pathway of those "in the East," but it shines for us here at Centre Hall and for all the fifteen hundred million of human beings who now tread the earth and for those unborn generations who shall walk this globe when we have become "dust unto dust." There is joy and happiness in the idea when properly contemplated.

As the old year closes its three hundred and sixty-fifth day, to be numbered with the unrecallable past, how happy the divine dispensation that it should not close in gloom and with sorrowing ones at its approaching end, but that the occasion should be one of pure joy and happiness for the incoming of the Savior with the dying of the year. If there is one period when mankind should feel buoyant in spirit, happy and cheerful, it is at the year's dying end, when the Savior was born, Satan conquered and the reign of Christ's kingdom on earth was commenced. A most precious gift was then given us to make us happy, here and in the hereafter, if we accept it.

Let Christmas then ever be celebrated—let it always be a joyous occasion—the greatest of all holidays—let us be merry and glad and rejoice in a becoming manner and celebrate the great event, in remembrance of that greatest of events which brought unto us glad tidings—a treasure more valuable than gold and precious stones. Do you cast your eye over the past year and fret over blunders, and mistakes, and losses in money or property—ah, these are all vanity, saith the great Psalmist, and are as nothing compared with what was vouchsafed unto you by the coming of the Savior. Then begone your gloom, your sadness, and remember the great estate beyond, far surpassing all the earth's riches, and of which you are invited to become an heir! Rejoice then over the gains you have within your reach—be glad that the Cross secured you eternal bliss.

Christmas is here. Let there be joy among us. Throw off the "sackcloth and ashes" and be merry. "I bring you joy"—remember the inspired words. The greatest proclamation of "glad tidings" was made in Bethlehem of Judea on this day. No president, no king, no emperor, no pope, can give so great a gift, so precious a holiday, as Christ and Christmas.

A merry Christmas, then to all. Let the New Year be ushered in finding us all happier beings, impressed with the great events for which we celebrate Christmas.

A caucus of radical senators met at Washington, on 19th, and agreed upon a financial bill. According to the best attainable information it provides for the resumption of specie payment on January 1, 1879, for free banking, and for the retiring of greenbacks to the extent of 80 per cent. of the amount of the New National Bank notes issued, and also requires the forty-six millions of fractional currency to be gradually withdrawn and silver coin in denominations of from five to fifty cents issued in its place. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use the surplus coin in the Treasury on and after the day fixed for resumption to redeem the legal tenders and, if necessary, to sell bonds for the same purpose if the amount of specie is not sufficient.

A Granddaddy Claim.

A Washington dispatch of 19th, says that a claim of the war of 1812 for rations furnished to the "Northwestern Army" by John H. Piatt (an uncle of Don Piatt), of Cincinnati, is about to come before the United States Supreme Court, on appeal from the Court of Claims, the latter Court having found that there is due administratrix a balance of $131,000, but that the action to recover is barred by a private act for the relief of Piatt passed May 8, 1830, which, it is said, was intended to be a final settlement of the claim. It appears that the Government was unable to meet its obligations on Piatt's contract during the war, and that Mr. Monroe, afterwards President, then Secretary of War, entered into a parole agreement with Piatt to go on with the delivery of rations, and pledged the good faith of the Government for the fulfilment of his assurances that full compensation should be made at some future day when funds could be raised. At the end of the war the accounting officers knew nothing of the arrangement made by the Secretary of War and would not undertake a settlement, and Piatt and his representative have been since engaged in the effort to get one. Piatt died in the jail limits in Washington, where his debts had thrown him while prosecuting his claim.

Hon. S. F. Patterson, one of the democratic members from Allegheny county, is most likely to be elected Speaker of the House at Harrisburg.

Silas Oliver, one of the negroes arrested for murder at the time of the attack on Vicksburg, declares that he murdered a negro named James Gray, by order of an officer of the Black League whom he dared not disobey.

The negro depositors who lost by the breaking of the Freedmens saving's bank, a radical institution, in Washington, have hit upon a happy plan to get back their pennies, and have made a move which is one peg ahead of any thing ever undertaken by white depositors. They will ask the national government to make up their loss, because they were fooled, by carpet baggers no doubt, to deposit their savings. We think in such transactions, what is sauce for white trash will have to be sauce for the black trash also. It was carpet-baggers who run the Freedman's bank and stole their money and the only legitimate revenge they can take and satisfaction they can get is to quit voting the carpet-bag ticket, and trust no more of them. Their old southern masters will take better care of them than the new-comers, and are their only true friends. A dispatch from Charleston 15th. says:

The house of representatives in Columbia to-doy adopted a concurrent resolution petitioning congress to make an appropriation to indemnify the depositors in the Freedman's savings bank who were led to deposit money there by the belief that the federal government would be responsible for its safe keeping.

This Freedman's bank, which had its head quarters at Washington, with branches throughout the South, was a most infamous institution as will be seen from the following Washington special to the world:

The report of the Special Commissioners on the affairs of the defunct Freedman's Savings Bank presents such a glaring record of plunder and corruption as to excite alarm among the Republicans here who have fathered the institution in and out of Congress. In a word, the poor white and colored people of this District and the South have been simply robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars of their aggregated savings. In the more detailed statements submitted to Congress to-day it appears that the head institution here has been plundered by loans made on most worthless collaterals, including such concerns as the bankrupt Seneca Stone Company. There was some talk to-day among Republican members, who fear the political effect in the South of the failure of this bank, of urging an appropriation by Congress to pay the depositors, but it is not likely that anything of the kind could be passed. Southern members say that whenever the negroes have got a full knowledge of how they have been cheated almost the entire negro vote of the localities will go over to the opposition. The documents presented to the House to-day prove the Freedman's Bank to have been the colossal fraud of the period. The tables of assets presented are replete with the most astonishing items, showing that the funds of the poor freedmen have been worse than thrown to the winds. An instance of what was done here in the District was the loaning of $219,000 to J. B. W. Vanderburg, of which he still owes $160,088. The ring manipulators and contractors seem to have had free run of the bank and familiar names appear on every page—such as A. B. Mullet, Treasurer of the Morris Mining Company, of Colorado, who obtained $1,400 on 100 shares of stock. The branches were managed in a manner which shows the whole institution to be utterly irresponsible. At Vicksburg there was an agent, named E. Beecher, who loaned out $17,000. and took no security worth naming. In February, 1872, F. A. Dockray, since known as a defaulting Florida official, now in Spain as a prisoner, obtained $6,514,88 on $16,000 of Memphis and El Paso Railroad stock at the Jacksonville, Fla., branch. The wretched condition of the bank is shown by the naming it the list of assets of $137,238.71 accrued interest on loans. The full report will make a curious chapter in the history of fraud.

An amendmedment was offered in the U. S. Senate on 15, as follows:

In the Senate Mr Wright submitted an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of President by a direct vote of the people, the President to serve six years and be ineligible for a second term. If no candidate has a majority of all the votes cast a second election shall be ordered, but only the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be voted for on the second day of election; the returns to be canvassed by the supreme court.

On the same day the committee on the civil rights bill, reported in substance as follows:

The subjudiciary committee, consisting of Messrs. Butler, Poland and White, reported to the full committee to day in favor of amending the civil rights bill so as to omit the "mixed schools" provision, and require merely that equally good educational facilities shall be provided for both races. The sub-committee also recommended that the penelty of $500 fine imposed by the bill for violation of any of its provisions be omitted, leaving the pecuniary punishment of offenders to consist in their liability to be mulcted in $500 damages at the suit of any individual who is denied equality of accommodation, etc. There was a general discussion of the subject, but no definite action taken, there being a wide difference of views.

The anual meeting of the state grange, P. of H. takes place at 3 p. m., January 5th, 1875, in Williamsport, Pa. Four hundred granges of the state of Pennsylvania will be represented at that time. The biennial election of officers takes place at that meeting, and other business of vital importance will be transacted during the session. Arrangements have been made with nearly all the railroad companies for large reductions in fares. This will also furnish an excellent opportunity for Pennsylvania farmers to contribute effectively to help their distressed brethren in Kansas and Nebraska who have been smitten by the grasshopper plague.

Here is something that Grant might pattern after, and the country would not need feel ashamed of it:

Ex-Senator Doolittle, in a late speech, referred to the expenses of the White House, and remarked that "whatever may be said in criticism of Mr. Johnson's public course, all parties agree that the White House was never more gracefully kept and presided over than by his daughter, Mrs. Patterson—a perfect lady and a model of a republican mistress of the White House. Let me tell you, a fact which has never been before published, but which I had from the lady's own lips. Just as she was about to leave, at the end of Mr. Johnson's Administration, the steward of the house took an inventory and found that not one article of furniture was missing or broken; not a sheet, towel or napkin was lost; and the house was in perfect order from top to bottom. She told me another fact, which I know the wives and daughters of the farmers of Wisconsin will be glad to hear. When she went into the White House she purchased two excellent cows. From the milk of these cows she made all the butter, used all the ice-cream used in the President's family during the term. When she went home she shipped these cows to Tennessee. Is it any wonder, ladies, that Mrs. Patterson received the first premium on butter at their late fair last fall?"

THE ROSS KIDNAPPING.

SINGULAR DEVELOPMENTS.

TWO OF THE ABDUCTORS KILLED.

New York, December 14.—This morning Superintendent Walling, of the police, received a dispatch from Fort Hamilton, stating that two men, named William Mosier and Joseph Douglass, were shot and killed while attempting to commit a burglary.

During the fall and winter months Judge Van Brunt closes up the house and the servants are sent back to his residence in this city, the house being looked after by his brother Holmes and family. With a view of affording better protection and safety to the property left in the unoccupied house, a burglar-alarm was affixed, which communicated with the house occupied by Holmes Van Brunt.

The inmates of Holmes Van Brunt's house consisted of himself, his son Albert, his daughter, and Scott, the watchman employed to look after the Judge's house, Herman Frank, a laborer employed around the buildings, and two servant girls.

THE ALARM AND THE FIGHT.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Van Brunt, who has been unwell for the past ten days, was startled at hearing the sounding of the burglar-alarm. He, to allay his nervousness, called to his daughter, who slept in the next room, and requested her to tell his son Albert to come to him. On Albert's arrival his father told him what he had heard, but at that time, not thinking there was any particular cause for alarm, requested him to go over to the house and acertain if any one had effected an entrance into it. Young Van Brunt called up Scott. and cautiously commenced a search over the house, but no trace of any burglar could be discovered, and on his returning, attention was drawn to the unoccupied house of the Judge. Shading the light of the lamp, the father and son cautiously looked through the window blinds at the unoccupied house, and there they saw distinctly a feeble light flickering through one of the rooms of the Judge's residence and two men moving about. There was but little time for action, as it was plain burglars had effected an entrance for the purpose of ransacking the house. The men in Holmes Van Brunt's were quickly but quietly gathered together, all being well-armed with guns and revolvers in case of any serious conflict taking place between them and the burglars. The elder Van Brunt said he was determined not to let the men escape if possible, and called upon his son and the two farm assistants to follow him and act under his instructions. Having left their own house thus armed they surrounded the house of the Judge, Albert Van Brunt and Scott keeping guard in the front of the house, and his father and Herman Frank stationing themselves at rear of the house, about fifteen paces from the celler door, where they supposed the person or persons inside of the house had entered. They waited thus for about half an hour, when Mr. Holmes Van Brunt, becoming tired of the delay, told Frank to make some alarm which would signify to those inside that they were watched, Frank accordingly advanced to the back door and rattled the knob. The noise produced the desired effect. The lights were immediately extinguished, and the house was wrapped in darkness. A moment after the watchers at the back of the house perceived that the celler door raised slightly, and caught a glimpse of two heads cautiously emerging. The burglars evidently were well satisfied that they had some unknown friends to deal with, and nothing daunted prepared themselves quickly for an affray. Then they started for the trap of the celler for the purpose of beating a retreat, but the watchers, who had been able to understand their movements through the inside light, had posted themselves at the entrance of the cellar. "Stand" shouted Mr. Van Brunt. Two pistol shots instantly answered the summons. The burglars had prepared themselves for attack. Fortunately neither shot took effect. Mr. Van Brunt's weapon spoke and one of the men received the charge of shot in his body. He gave a cry of pain and grasped the cellar door for support. His companion started on a run towards the gate. He was called upon to stand. His reply was another pistol shot. Mr. Van Brunt and Scott sent the contents of their weapons in his retreating direction. Meanwhile the man who had been shot first had managed to get away from the cellar and run. The second man had reached the gate when he encountered Albert Van Brunt, who called out to him to "Stand." The burglar fired once at his intercepter. For the third time his ball missed. He was about to fire again, when the young man raised his gun and brought the stock of it down on his levelled arm. The blow was struck with such force that the stock of the barrel was broken, and the man writhed in terrible pain. With an oath he turned quickly upon young Van Brunt, as if to engage in a hand-and-hand contest, but Van Brunt instantly drew his revolver and discharged two successive shots in the breast and lower part of the body of the man. With wonderful pluck he still endeavored to maintain the fight, and exclaimed, "You ——, I will die game," but almost immediately after he fell on the hard ground dead. The man who received the first shot had managed during this confusion in the dark to crawl some few yards from the house, but owing to his mortal injuries, he had also to succumb, and fell down in great agony.

THE CONFESSION.

While he laid upon the ground in extreme pain, he asked for a drink, and said he would like to see a spiritual adviser. None were at hand, however, and he being told that he could not see one volunteered to make a statement as to who he and his companion were. The dying man was informed that his partner in crime had died, when he said his name was William Mosher, and that his own name was Joseph Douglas. He expressed some sorrow when informed that Mosher had died, and remarked, "That's a pity, for he could tell where little Charlie Ross is," or words to that effect. He wanted those around him to send to Superintendent Walling that he might know of his trouble, and added:

"I have a brother and a sister whom I have not seen for twelve years. I have $40 in my pocket, which I wish used to give me a decent burial. Mosher and I abducted the boy Charlie Ross from Germantown. Superintendent Walling would have given a great deal to have got us. If Mosher were alive he could tell where the boy is now. Mosher has a wife and children living in New York."

THE MEN AND THEIR MOVEMENTS.

After making this statement, the man died in great pain, and as they were both laid out together they presented a horrible spectacle. William Mosher, the elder of the two, is a man about five feet eight inches in height, rather slightly built, with sandy hair and very light side whiskers and mustache. His countenance is that of a thorough desperado. Douglas is about the same height and build, with fiery red hair and mustache of the same color drooping over the lips. He was about thirty years old and Mosher about forty-five. While the group of loungers attracted to the house by the report of the burglary were standing around the bodies of both men, a man named Richard Harkey, a sailor, occupying a small hut near the north shore, came up and informed Mr. Van Brunt that he had found a yawl boat nearly new fastened to a stake about a quarter of a mile from the scene of the burglary. The boat was not known to any of the sailors along the shore.

ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES.

The first official inteligence was sent to Superintendent Walling, of this city, and to Superintendent Folk, of Brooklyn, in the following telegram despatched by Judge Church, of Fort Hamilton:

Superintendent Walling, Police Head-Quarters New York City:

Two burglars, William Mosher and Joseph Douglas, were killed here last night. Do you know them? Douglas declared when dying that Mosher knew about Charlie Ross.

C. W. CHURCH.

In answer to this Superintendent Walling replied:

HEAD QUARTERS, POLICE DEPARTMENT
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 14, 1874.
Judge Church, Fort Hamilton:

Douglas told the truth. I have been looking for them ever since the boy was stolen. Will send an officer who knows them.

G. W. Walling Superintendent.

In a very short time Captain Irving and Detective Sellick received instructions to start for Bay Ridge, and reached there early in the morning, with Superintendent Folk, of Brooklyn, with two detectives from the Central Office. They were quickly shown the dead bodies of the men by Constable Holland, of Bay Ridge who had taken charge of them until the Coronor should issue his instructions. Sellick at once identified the men as being well-known thieves, and said that he had been on the look-out for Mosher a long time past in connection with the Charlie Ross abduction. It was known that one of Mosher's fingers had been injured during a previous burglary and that he had a well-known mark immediately under the nostril of his nose. These marks were found upon the body of Mosher and identified by the detective. Selleck seemed much chagrined at the death of the man who is supposed to be the real abductor of young Ross, or at least one of the principals. Douglas was also well known to the officers, having been engaged for years past in various burglaries in this city and other places.

While the bodies were lying outside of the house of Mr. Van Brunt they were looked at by a colored nurse in the employ of Judge Church, of Bay Ridge. Here an extraordinary statement was made by the woman. She said: "Last July an attempt was made to carry off the son of my master, Mr. Church, who was about six years old. The child had been playing about the grass, and when I went to look for him I found he could not be seen. I heard that he was walking on the road with a strange man, and I went out to see who it was, thinking it was some neighbor who knew the child. I found he was in company of a strange man, and I immediately took the child away." She insisted that the body of Mosher was that of the man she had seen with the child on that occasion, whom she had never seen before nor since.

Superintendent Walling yesterday described at length the steps which have been taken by the detectives to secure the two men killed at Bay Ridge, whom they have long suspected were the kidnappers of Charlie Ross. The first clue to connecting Mosher and Douglas was furnished him by Captain Hedden, formerly of the Thirteenth and now of the Thirty-third Precinct. He was busy in the Ross case in less than a week after Charlie was abducted, and made up his mind as to the possibility of William Mosher being one of the men that carried Charlie off within twenty days from the date of the occurrence. Now, Mosher had a peculiar nose, and was born and brought up in the Thirteenth Ward. The nose had seen trouble in its day. This deformity would have made Mosher a conspicuous object among a thousand persons.

IDENTIFYING THE MEN.

The first step was to thoroughly verify the descriptions given of the men who stole Charlie and of Charlie himself. Captain Hines, of the Philadelphia police force, without asking any questions, kept Superintendent Walling constantly informed, and finally it was agreed that the descriptions of the men who stole the boy and Charlie Ross were as accurate as could be. Every point in these descriptions had been laboriously canvassed, but Mr. Walling was determined to reverify the descriptions of the kidnappers. Detective Sellick was summoned before the Superintendent who did not inform him of what his object was, and requested him to look after a man who had broken jail. Sellick asked for a description of the man and Mr. Walling slowly went over description No. 2. When he came to the nose Sellick smiled and said, "Why, that's Billy Mosher," and was immediately informed of the suspicion that existed that Mosher was one of the men who abducted Charlie Ross. Description No. 1 appeared familiar to those who knew Mosher and his habits, and it was soon agreed on that the person described could be no other than Joseph Douglas, one of Mosher's old "pals." It was a work of no small magnitude to find Mosher and Douglas in Philadelphia. The next discovery was a very important one. A few weeks prior to the abduction, two men fully answering the descriptions of Douglas and Mosher had been driving around the suburbs of Philadelphia, selling bed bug and roach poison. Their visits were in many instances followed by burglaries, and it is believed that they followed the peddling trade as a cover to their real occupation, and while out peddling marked down houses easy to rob. Mosher's nose travelled round with the buggy, and was remarked everywhere, and pointed the detective to a stable in Monroe street, where the vehicle was put up on several occasions. The buggy was identified in this manner. The man who kept the stable was requested by Superintendent Walling to draw a sketch of the vehicle, which was locked up, Superintendent Walling then requested Captain Hines to send him on a sketch of the vehicle furnished by the little girl who last saw Charlie and the kidnappers. The two sketches were compared, and tallied exactly.

Superintendent Walling felt certain that Mosher and Douglas would fall in his hands sooner or later, and took measures to catch them. Mosher's habits and antecedents were carefully studied, and every haunt of his in this city was covered by officers in citizen's dress. The evidence against Mosher and Douglas was again carefully sifted, and information respecting their movement in piecemeal, but confirming Mr. Walling's theory in every respect. Once Mosher entered an eating-house in New York, took supper, and left about half an hour before the officer who had been detailed to watch him arrived. On another occasion both Douglas and Mosher were seen on Broadway, near Prince street, and a dozen officers scoured the city without result.

For the Reporter.

CHARITY (LOVE) THE ORNAMENT AND PERFECTION OF ALL GIFTS.

St. Paul says: Covet earnestly the best gifts; and yet shew I unto you a more excellent way. The subject the writer proposes to discuss in this article contains this more excellent way. It will be necessary to dwell on three propositions:

I. CHARITY IS NECESSARY TO ALL GOOD GIFTS AND WORKS.—The apostle Paul says: Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not Charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not Charity, I am nothing. And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not Charity, it profiteth me nothing. In a general sense, Paul does not say, that a man can speak with the tongues of men and of angels, or that he can have all faith and understand all mysteries, etc., and not have love; but, he says, if it were possible to have all these excellent gifts, without love, he would be nothing. If a man were God himself, he would be nothing without love. God himself would be nothing without love. Of course, I now speak of Charity in the highest sense; in the sense Paul and Jesus himself speaks of it. In a particular sense, however, the Apostle does say, that if a man had the gift of tongues and eloquence, so that he could speak all the languages in the world, as angels can who are sent forth to minister to those who are heirs of salvation, and must, therefore, be able to speak all languages—could preach and pray with the eloquence of an angel—could talk and discourse beyond the rate of any mortal man—all this would be nothing to God, it would be like the noisy sound of a musical instrument—there would be no life nor spirit in it—all our songs, hymns, prayers and sermons are a dead sacrifice without love. The apostle does say, that if a man had the gift of prophecy and of miraculous faith—if he could understand and explain the scriptures by inspiration of God—understand all the deep mysteries of God and his word—all the types of the Divine word—all matters of faith, conduct, and christian liberty—tell what is right and what is wrong—had faith so that he could remove mountains (the kingdom of Satan, great difficulties, etc.) all this would be no work at all without love. Faith without love is a dead assert. Indeed, if a man had the faculty, (gift) of exercising all graces and patience, 1. Cor. 13: 3.—did all he could, suffering all he could, and a man can't do more than give all his goods to feed the poor and his body to be burned, yet all this self sacrifice would be nothing without love. There would be no reward from God. A man might obtain the applause of men, but not the approbation of God. Where love is, there gifts will be illustrious and glorious. Everything good must be founded in love. Love is the fulfilling of the law, Rom. 13: 10. This must be so too. God could not be good or God without love. He even damns the wicked out of love to his unchangeable justice. Manifestly love is the foundation of everything good and the ornament and perfection of all gifts. A man may prophesy, cast out devils and do many wonderful things in the name of Christ, and yet not love. A man may be a D. D. and be able to understand and explain the Holy Scriptures, found colleges and seminaries and be selfish from the inception to the final consumation. Reader, consider what you are without love. Not one in a thousand has the gifts Paul speaks of in Corinthians, and a man is nothing with them without love. Perhaps, you have none of them and no love either; but probably you will say: I am satisfied if the world applaud me for the talents I have—all right! call up in your minds all the men that ever lived, that had good gifts, and what were they advantaged, e. g., Caesar, Nelson and Napoleon; If you obtain nothing but the honor of the world, your gifts will be forever worthless to you. I am nothing without love, says Paul. Faith, Humility, Meekness, etc., all nothing without Love. Faith must work by love. Faith don't receive its power from love, but love springs from faith and works that which is pleasing to God—purifies the heart.

II. THE GOOD QUALITIES OR PROPERTIES OF CHARITY ARE MANIFOLD.

1. The first is Meekness.—Charity suffereth long. Meekness is a backwardness to provoke others and a backwardness to be provoked by others—Examples of meekness are Moses, Christ and Paul.

2. The second is kindness—Charity uses no harsh words, frowning gestures, severity, etc, in any of the relations of life. A charitable man is both meek and kind.

3. The third is presented in these words: Charity envieth not—envieth neither the power, nor profit, nor preferment, nor applause, nor precedency of any man, but is well pleased with the happiness of every man and laments their misfortunes.

4. Charity vaunteth not itself—Does not boast nor brag—suppresses petulancy, wantonness and waggery.

5. Is not puffed up—is not bloated with selfconceit, haughtiness, arogance, insolence, etc.

6. Doth not behave itself unseemly—regards decorum and decency, treats every man in a becoming manner, gives due defference both to age and office.

7. Seeketh not her own—is not selfish—avoids clicks, clans and unhallowed confederacies, etc.,

8. Is not easily provoked.—A little thing often causes anger. A charitable man is careful; many a man will boil over, and curse and swear, but a charitable man will rather bless than curse. A man may be angry at sin. Christ upbraided the people of Capernaum and the obstinate Pharisees, but He did not indulge in wicked imprecations, only in divine threatenings and calls to repentance. There was love in Christ's wrath.

9. Charity thinketh no evil—will not groundlessly suspicion any one; will not believe an evil report without sufficient evidence, but will put the most charitable construction on every man's conduct.

10. Rejoices not in iniquity. A charitable man can not rejoice in injustice by himself, nor by others, nor yet in the falls of others. He remembers that Christ sympathized with Peter, who had fallen prodigiously.

11. But in the truth.—Men who love the truth will do justly; love mercy and walk humbly with God—will practice what Jesus calls Righteousness, Math. 7: 12. All things what soever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

12. Charity beareth all things.—Love has strong shoulders to bear wrongs and injuries with patience. The less a man can brave, the less love he has.

13. Believeth all things.—The best of his neighbor until he has been found guilty of falsehood. A charitable man is not a credulous man, one that can believe what he pleases, but he is willing to believe that things are meant as they are spoken and intended as they are done. He will judge no one maliciously, nor ignorantly. Then a man's actions are fair, he will not suspect his intentions. This would be to be guilty of an injurious and unworthy jealousy.

14. Hopeth all things.—A charitable man hopes the best of his neighbor so far as there is any ground to hope. He will not despair of any man's salvation, but exhort him and pray for him. He proceeds on the ground that while there is life there is hope. A father will not despair of a son; no matter how dissatisfied and hopeless he may be, he still prays for him and admonishes him.

15. Once more, Charity endureth all things,—puts up with wrongs and injuries without desiring or endeavoring to revenge them. Some conceal their malice, yet seek revenge; others have such bad passions, that they strike fire out of the least provocation, and they inflame their resentments, by considering every circumstance, that would exasperate their spirits. But Charity beareth all things; believeth all things; hopeth all things—Such are the properties of Love. What a glorious golden chain of illustrious graces! Such the characteristics of the more excellent Way, Paul discusses in the 13 chap. of 1 Cor. Some one, however, will say: Who can do these things? None but an angel can—man can not—I can't. Why are those things insisted on then? In your own strength you can't do them, you can't make the golden chain, we have been describing, but in and through Christ you can. Paul says: I can do all things through Christ, which strengtheneth me, Phil. 4: 13.

CHARITY IS PERPETUAL. Charity never faileth. Holy love is an eternal quality, an everlasting employment. This is true in this world. A charitable man will always do good, to friends and foes. God always does good, except when constrained as a just judge to punish sin, and a good man will imitate God. But the proposition we are defending will be emphatically true in Heaven. Here prophecies shall fail, tongues shall cease; knowledge shall vanish away, but love shall abide. Prophecy, tongues and knowledge are the greatest gifts in the kingdom of Christ, bestowed by the Holy Ghost especially to perform the duties of the Christian ministry; but now when the office shall have ceased, the gifts also shall cease, (but love will not—we will love in Heaven forever). The reason Paul states in 1. Corinthians, 13, 9, 10: For we know in part, and prophesy in part, but when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away. That our knowledge here is childish and in part, Paul clearly indicates in the eleventh and twelfth verses of the nineteenth chapter of Corinthians, where he states, that when he was a child, he spake as a child, understood as a child, thought as a child, but that when he became a man he put away childish things. And says he: For now we see through a glass darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as I am known. Paul represents our knowledge here on earth as childish. When I was a child etc. Children spake of things as they understood them. They understand them imperfectly, and, of course, speak of things incorrectly. Our talking of God and divine things according to the Holy Ghost is a piece of childishness. But as parents are satisfied with the feeble thinking and imperfect lisping of their children, so God is also satisfied with our childish thinking and talking of divine things. But when we get to Heaven, we will put away childish things, and obtain manly wisdom—obtain a more perfect and complete knowledge—exchange a state of childhood for a state of manhood. St. Paul not only represents our present knowledge as childish, but also as dusky—For now, says he, we see through a glass darkly. Here we see the majestic glory of God mediately, through a glass—by faith. Here we can't see God face to face; only by representation, in types and shadows; as in a glass darkly, in an ambiguous and enigmatic way. But when we get to Heaven, we will see God immediately, face to face, by sight. Under the Old Testament, Christ was prefigured by types and shadows; under the New Testament we know Christ in his merits, without shadows. When we now contemplate Christ in the kingdom of glory, we know Him only by shadows in a dark word—in the future world we shall see Him in His glory, without shadows or glass, (dark word). Farther, our apostle represents that our knowledge is partial. Now I know only in part. God knows us now thoroughly, inwardly and outwardly, so we shall know the Godhead hereafter and the plan of salvation. Then shall I know even as also I am known, says Paul. Our knowledge in the future world will be the same in kind, but not in degree with that of God. Nothing shall be hidden from us. Our present knowledge is partial. We know a little of God's goodness and glory, but in a childish, obscure and partial way, but future knowledge will be perfect, of God, Christ, angels and each other, and all God's works. We shall know as we are known. Here the doctrine of future recognition, comes in view. All that ever knew each other on earth, will recognize each other in Heaven. We shall know as we are known. What a difference between the picture of a country and a journey through it; so of present and future knowledge. Present, imperfect knowledge will vanish away, cease, when that which is perfect is come. Let no one then be proud of the best gifts. Prophecy, tongues, knowledge shall cease; they are mere childishness compared with other distinctions. Hence Paul says: Covet earnestly the best gifts and yet show I you a more excellent way. He refers to faith, hope and charity. These gifts are proofs of goodness in us towards God; the former, prophecy, tongues, knowledge, etc, are proofs of God's goodness towards us. No doubt, some one will say; Is not love imperfect? I answer yes. Will it then cease? I answer no. The objects, (spiritual objects,) God, Christ, Holy Spirit, angles, redeemed, truth etc., we will love in Heaven. Love will never cease, but becomes more fervent and complete to all eternity. Grow and be perfect in the ages to come. There is a difference between divine knowledge here and in Heaven. God is the same, and the good we have in God here, by faith, and in Heaven by sight is the same, but there is a difference in knowledge. Faith is an imperfect and an obscure seeing; imperfect knowledge must be served by the ministry, prophecy, etc., but in Heaven we will not need these things—will there see God immediately, face to face, by sight.

CHARITY SURPASSES FAITH AND HOPE. Paul says: And now abideth faith, hope, and charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity. These three virtues are always together in this world. *Fides Spes Chritas* is the motto of almost all fraternities as well as the Church, but the greatest of these is charity, and will live and sing to all eternity in the future world. Faith possesses God through Christ. Love is born by faith and does good to our neighbor and is greater than faith. Faith comprehends Christ in itself—faith is precious for Christ's sake whom it embraces, in whom it seeks peace, and salvation. Faith is the mother of all Christian virtues Love itself, that which can not please God which is not the product of faith, yet Paul says: Love is the greatest. Why? Because faith will cease and love will last forever. Faith and hope are connected with the promises of God. These in an instrumental sense, work faith and hope, but when that which is promised shall come, we will no longer have need of faith and hope. We need faith because of sin, but when sin and weakness shall cease, faith will cease also, and love will be perfected. Faith receives good things. Love does good things. Love reaches farther than faith. Faith and hope benefit me, what I believe, I believe for myself. Love benefits many, all, friends and foes. Faith has to do only with God on earth; but love with God and man to all eternity. Love is a virtue of God Himself; faith and hope are not. God is love and he who would be like God must be like Him in love, and this will be eternal perfection. Reader, strive, therefore, to obtain this excellent virtue, use all possible diligence to attain to this experience. And remember what you do and suffer must be begun and ended in love. If you rebuke any one, you must do it in love. Love is the most excellent gift. Love is the soul of every good work. As the body without the soul is dead, so every good deed, gift and work is dead without love. Those who are proud should be attended to especially. Such disgrace not only their gifts but themselves. Proud man! What has any man to be proud of—all nothing before God, nothing without Christ. There is not much difference between men. We are all nothing of ourselves, but in Christ, we are the children of God. Human ability is nothing; divine power absolutely needful—no man can save himself without Christ. Through him alone can we love God supremely and our fellowmen impartially, and to do this is perfect religion. This is the religion of the Bible and is perfect—mine and yours, reader are not perfect—it may be the same in kind but not in degree. In conclusion, a word of counsel, may be in point. All should strive against self-love. Where self-love increases, love to our neighbor will decrease. Had Christ been selfish and loved only Himself, He would not have died for us. Don't love yourself, nor riches, nor pleasure, nor honor. Observe Paul's rule, Phil. 2: 2. 3,: Be like minded, having the same love, being of one accord, of one mind. Let nothing be done through strife or vain glory. Well might Dr. South say: Love is an affection that can not so properly be said to be in the soul as the soul to be in that. His the spirit and spring of the universe; it is the band and cement of society. Love is deservedly called The Bond of Union. It unites us to God and Christ and angels and the redeemed and all holy beings scattered throughout the universe of God. "It is high as Heaven, deep as Hell; longer than the earth and broader than the sea." J. T.

Aaronsburg, Pa.

Ho! for Sussman's!!

Just opened in his new quarters in Bush's Arcade.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Trunks,
Valices,
All kinds of

Leather & Shoe Findings

Shoemakers call and see SUSSMAN for cheap stock.

BUYS AND SELLS

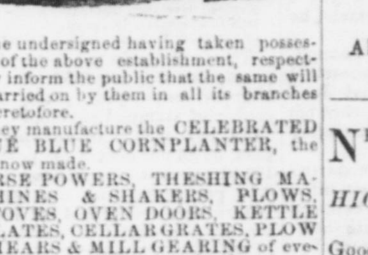
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.
dec 3. t-f.

SCHOOL TAX NOTICE:—The tax-payers of Potter township are hereby notified that the duplicate of School-tax for the present year is in the hands of the undersigned. All such tax paid on or before December 1st 1874, will have an abatement of 5 per cent. Thirty days after said date there will be no abatement, and on all such tax remaining unpaid after January 1, 1875, there will be an addition of 5 per cent to the amount on duplicate, as prescribed by law.

S. M. SWARTZ,
10 Sept 3 m. Treas.

Miller & Son,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS,
for medicinal purposes.
Trusses & Supporters in great variety.
Also, choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
23oct tf MILLER & SON.

CENTRE HALL
FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS CO.



The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.
HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLARGRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice

VAN PELT & SHOOP,
jan21-1y. Centre Hall.

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates,

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 3tf.

LEVI MURRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may15

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS.

WISON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware and Stove Dealers

Builders Hardware

CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,

SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,

ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK

STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
WILSON & HICKS,
mar15 tf Bellefonte, Pa

L. K. ETTINGER.
Aaronsburg Centre Co., Pa., Dealer in PIANOS, and Musical Merchandise of every description, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c. Also Agent for the Rynder Organs, Tunes and repairs all kinds of instruments; old organs repaired and tuned so as to play as well as new. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction.
dec 3 tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Letters of administration on the estate of R. F. Van Valzah, of Gregg twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.
F. H. VAN VALZAH,
Nov 27 6t. Adm'r. Spring Mills.

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward P
Stages arrive and depart daily

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,
CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,
Has just received a large invoice of
Winter Goods.
Consisting of the best assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
ever brought to Potter twp.
LOWEST CASH PRICES!
☞ Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.
A. W. GRAFF.
my8-1y.

C. PECK'S
New
Coach Manufactory.
CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,

SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.
All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.
He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,

All kinds of Reparing done.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!

HIGH RATES RUBBED OUT.

Goods at Old Fashioned Prices,
At the Old Stand of
WM. WOLF.
Would respectfully inform the World and the rest of mankind, that he has just opened out and is constantly receiving a large stock of
GOODS OF ALL KINDS
which he is offering at the very lowest market price.

DRY GOODS and

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Woll Flannels, Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.
which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

NOTIONS:

A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.

HATS & CAPS,

A full assortment of Men's Boy's and Children's of the latest style and best.

CLOTHING,

Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.

BOOTS & SHOES,
WM. WOLF.

CENTRE HALL
Hardware Store.
J. O. DEININGER
A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.
Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.
Pictures framed in the finest style.
Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.
☞ Remember, all oods offered cheaper than elsewhere
aug 25' 73-tf

The Granger Store!

Something New!

CASH AND PRODUCE FOR

CHEAP GOODS.

SHORT CREDIT & SHORT PROFITS.

ISREAL GRENOBLE,

Spring Mills has established a store to suit the times, and has a complete stock of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
FISH, SALT,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
DRUGS, SPICES, OILS,
In short a full line of
EVERYTHING FOR LESS PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.
COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
5feb. y.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.
J. & J. HARRIS.
No. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.
Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paint, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at
june5'68-tf. J. & J. HARRIS.

FOR FARMERS AND ALL OTHERS
Go to
I. Guggenheimer.
FOR FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES
CLOTHING, OIL CLOTHS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES
QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, &c
and is now prepared to accomodate al his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.
P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in
LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

THE undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of
SADDLERY,
now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of
Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles,
of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times
JACOB DINGES, Centre Hall

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!
At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of
Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.
PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.
☞ He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.
TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE
STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING
All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand
Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.
All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage licited. AND. REESMAN,
2sep70v Centre Hall

FURNITURE.

JOHN BRECHBILL,

in his elegant New Rooms, Spring street, Bellefonte.
Has on hand a splendid assortment of HOUSE FURNITURE from the commonest to the most elegant.

CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WOOL MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES,

and anything wanted in the line of his business—homemade and city work. Also, has made a speciality and keeps on hand, the largest and finest stock of

WALL PAPER.

Goods sold at reasonable rates, wholesale and retail. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb6-1y

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS
No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

CENTRE HALL
Furniture Rooms!
EZRA KRUMBINE,
respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. They have constantly on hand, and make to order
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.
HOME MADE CHAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Their stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under their own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.
Call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 26 feb. ly.

Gift & Flory's
New Shoe Store!
AT CENTRE HALL.
They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the
Lowest Prices.
BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

H. N. M'ALLISTER. JAMES A. BEAVER
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa. ap68tf

D. M. RITTENHOUSE,
WITH
KOONS, SCHWARZ & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fish, Cheese and Provisions,
144 North Delaware Avenue,
137 North Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
F. A. KOONS, G SCHWARZ. J. SCHWAR
mar6.1y.

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.
JUST PUBLISHED, IN A SEALED ENVELOPE. PRICE 6 CTS. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without the dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out the mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seel, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps. Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.
16 July.

BUTTS HOUSE
BELLEFONTE, PA.
J. B. BUTTS, Prop'r.
Has first class accommodation; charges reasona tf.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞Subscribers to the Reporter, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

——Next week there will be no paper published from this office, in order to give our hands a vacation with the rest of folks. We therefore ask the kind indulgence of our readers, wishing all a merry Christmas and a happy New year.

——Farmers, go to Hoffer & Kline's, for goods at bargains. Drygoods, groceries, clothing hats, caps, boots, shoes, anything.

——About two inches of snow on last Sunday forenoon.

——Sternberg, of Bellefonte, makes some of the finest and best cigars in market, They will not only do to make a big blow on, but you can do some of the nicest kind of puffing too, with one of Sterny's cigars. Prices a little lower than ordinarily.

TOYS.—Toys of every style and kind to amuse the little folks. An immense and varied assortment now being opened and will be sold very low at J. Welch's Book and variety store.

——One day last week a pair of good buckskin gloves belonging to Hiram Durst, were stolen. Five dollars reward is offered.

——The Odd Fellows have commenced fitting up their hall in Miller's building, opposite the Reporter office.

——The new bank at Tyrone is called the "Blair County Banking Company" and is officered as follows: President E. L. Study; Cashier; Rober A. McCoy; Dirctors, E. L. Study, S. C. Stewart. A. G. Curtin, S. C. Humes and and J. P. Harris. The last three directors are Bellefonte men.

HOLIDAY BOOKS. Just opening at Welch's book store the largest collection of Books for old and young ever brought to town.

——On last Monday morning two fine deer were hung up before 11 o'clock, in the Seven Mountains by a hunting party from Sprucetown. Both were dropped inside of four seconds.

——Miss Fannie Harshbarger, daughter of Dr. Harshbarger, of Milroy, it is understood, contemplates going to India, under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Society of the Presbyterian Church.

The track of the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad has been extended to Curwensville and the people of the latter place are correspondingly happy.

——At Harrisburg, on Sunday, and in other parts of the State, snow fell to the depth of 14 inches.

——From Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, we have received two instructive works entitled "All kinds of Dialogues," and "Beecher's Recitations." These books are made up of dialogues, recitations, stay suitable for schools, seminaries, and home entertainments. The price is only 30 cents each, and they are cheap. Address Dick & Fitzgerald, New York.

The following is said to be the most effectual cure for drunkenness known: "Sulphate of iron, 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; peppermint water, 11 grains; spirit of nutmeg, 1 drachm; to be taken twice a day." This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partly supplies the thirst for liquor, and ultimately destroys all taste for it. The quantity to be taken is not given, but we presume any physician or skilled druggist could tell any fellow who feels disposed to try it. The captain of the great Eastern, who had been an inveterate drunkard, became a sober man under this remedy.

——If you want one of the best seven shooters made and warranted, at only $4.50 go to Deschner's gunsmith, opposite Bush's arcade, headquarters for guns, &c. Prices generally, reduced. Now is the time to bring him your guns for repair, don't wait until spring when there is always a rush of work.

——If you want nice and fresh groceries, with which to bridge over the holidays and make them seem all the pleasanter for you, then go to headquarters, which, of course, is Sechler & Co., in the Bush house Block. Prices reasonable, and goods warranted the finest and best in the market. They study to please, and having been in the business a number of years, they know the wants of Centre county housekeepers. Canned and dried fruits, groceries, &c. &c., and a full assortment in everything belonging to their line of trade. Bring your produce and have it exchange for goods at Cash prices.

——On last Monday, as A. Sternberg of Bellefonte, and Dr. Kinsel, of Boalsburg, were coming down Nittany Mountain, driving a blind horse, when about half way down, the horse unnoticed got too close to the bank, when Mr. Kinsel grabbed for the lines but got the wrong one and pulled the horse over the bank, throwing out Mr. Sternberg, who had his face badly skinned, causing the blood to flow profusely from nose and face, but otherwise sustained no serious injuries. His wagon escaped with a broken shaft, which he left on the mountain with over a thousand segars in it, and came down to town. During his absence some greedy "lover of the weed" came along and helped himself to a box of his Habanas. Sterny says the fellow left the empty box, and now asks him to call and get it too.

——A meeting in the interest of the Centre Co. Bible Society, will be held in the Lutheran church at Boalsburg, Sabbath evening, December 27. Rev. Dr. Colder President of the agricultural college and others are expected to address the meeting. All are invited to attend.

H. C. GALBRAITH, Agent.

——H. C. Galbraith, agent for the Centre county Bible Society, has been dalayed a few days on account of his horse being on the sick list but is now engaged in Harris twp., Pa.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS! If you want to see anything and everything that is beautiful, amusing, curious and useful, go to the OLD RELIABLE BOOK STORE, in room No. 3, Brokerhoff Row, kept by H. Y. Stitzer, whom everybody knows, and he will sell you something suitable for your children, yourself or your friends, at such reasonable prices as to astonish you. If you want to see Noah's Ark full of animals, go there. If you want to see toys of every description, such as tin toys, modern toys, Horses, Wagons, Tool chests, Carts, Stoves, Drums Horns, Swords, Guns, a full Assortment of Wax and China Dolls, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Chromos, Lithographs, Frames, Alphabets, building Blocks, Toy Dishes in boxes for 15 cts. to $1.50 per sett. Books, &c., it would take a long time to just mention all that he has, and a week to examine all in his store, which is piled full up to the ceiling. He has just received over five hundred dollars worth of books and rewards suitable for Sunday Schools, who would do well to go there now for their Christmas supplies; he has also a full line of Miscellaneous books suitable for presents, of every description, and School books as usual at lowest prices. Initial paper put up in boxes as low as 20 cts. per box, containing 24 sheets of paper and 24 Envelopes also a full line of blanks for Justices of the Peace and Constables at lowest prices. Almanacs, Diaries, Blank Books, Albums, Music Boxes, Violins, Harmonicas, Harps, Violin Strings, tuning forks, Music Books, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Pocket knives and Combs of every description and quality, Hymn Books, Prayer Books, Bibles, &c., in short you would better cut this out and go and see and learn that I have not told you the half.

——Cloudy weather this week.

——We had sleighing since Sunday, but its none of the best.

——The Fitzhugh hay elevator has real merit, and works charmingly.

A SPLENDID collection of brackets, towl racks, wall pockets, Ladies work-baskets, work boxes, dressing cases, writing desks, vases and toilet sets, at J. Welch's.

——Lieut. S. S. Wolf of this place, representative elect of this county, we regret to say, is lying dangerously ill of typhoid fever, and will not be able to be in attendance at the opening of the session. We trust that his recovery may be speedy.

—Dr. J. B. Mitchell, ex-treasurer of this county, died at his home in Chester Pa., a few days ago.

——Physicians can not be too careful in preparing their medicines. Another proof of which is given in the case of a child, down the valley, which was placed in great danger through a mistake of this kind.

——The long primer used in the Reporter is for sale. See 2nd page for specimen.

——Rev. Landis had communion at St. Peter's church, Rebersburg, on last Sunday, received by the solemn rite of confirmation six persons into the church as full members. Among the number was a widow and two of her children. The services well attended notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Many of the members partook of the holy supper.

——A Musical Convention is to be held during this week at Rebersburg. The class will consist of about 70 members and will be conducted by Rev. W. M. Landis and Prof. H. Meyer. Prof. J. Brumgard will officiate on the organ. The convention will be closed with a concert on Saturday evening next. A happy time is expected.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS now ready, a very fine collection of Protograph Albums at prices ranging from one to fifteen dollars which will be sold at greatly reduced rates. Call at Welch's book store next door to 1st National Bank.

——Sussman is now fixed in his snug quarters, in Bush's arcade, well stocked with trunks, leather, and shoemaker's findings. Sussman's is just the place to get the best prices for Cloverseed—he is the farmer's best friend, and will pay special prices for the English big seed, such as raised by Mr. Ripka and Mr. Krader. Sussman always deals fairly.

——The Millheim Band will give a grand concert of instrumental music, in the town-hall, at Millheim, on New Year's eve, Jan. 1st. The band discources fine music, and the programme will be made up of the latest and choicest prices, such as marches quicksteps. &c. The concert will be under the direction of Prof. Fehrer and son, assisted by J. G. and Willie T. Meyer, names which are sufficient to warrant a rich musical feast.

——The Williamsport Register says: W. R. Bierly, Esq., late editor of the Register, has made arrangements to resume the practice of the law. He is now associated with Hon. O. H. Reighard, member elect of the Legislature, and a former highly popular District Attorney of this county. Mr. Bierly has long since been recognized as a lawyer of great industry and genuine enthusiasm in his profession.

ORNAMENTS for Christmas trees, a great variety of new and elegant designs for sale very low by J. Welch, next door to Post-office.

——Dr. Runkle intends to go east several days the latter part of this week, to meet his wife on her return from Baltimore and Lancaster. He informs his patrons that Dr. Smith has kindly consented to take charge of his practice until he will return, so that none of his customers will be at any inconvenience whatever. 1t.

——Chas. Bower, of near Aaronsburg, killed a bull, 3 years old, which dressed 800 pounds. Pretty good.

——We are glad to mention that Charly Miller, of this place, is recovering from the fever under which he suffered for the lastthree weeks.

——The Fitzhugh hay elevator, which has been worked at Spangler's hotel several times, proves a success.

AMONG THE POETS.—Spending an half hour dodging around among the poets, we find their subjects differing as greatly as do their names. Dryden in one place makes a happy and true hit in the following line,

What'er these book-learned blockheads say.

"Booklearned blockhead" is good, and might fittingly be stuck upon the back of many in the professions. But, how was it in Shakspeare's time, with the girls—ladies we mean—it would seem they had a horror of work like the Grecian benders of today, else why did he say,

Fie, daughter; when my old wife lived, upon
This day, she was both pantler, butler cook.

The "daughter" of Shakespeare's day, may have thought it a disgrace to "be useful" hence the reproof in citing "my old wife." Then comes Pope and slaps us all right in the face, thus,

Show me one that has it in his power,
To act consistent with himself an hour,

and this brings to our mind the lines,—we don't know who the author is, that,

In Adam's fall,
We sinned all.

The landlords have all studied Arbuthnot, and from thence learned to water their whiskey—he saith,

There is no real diluent but water,

and Blackmore must have got poor grog in his day, for he says they

Mix their watery store,

to this Drant joins in with moral suasion, thus,

Wilt thou, therefore a drunkard be,
A dingthrift and a knave?

Surely Grecian benders were not in style when Shakspeare penned these lines:

I never saw a better fashioned gown
More quaint, more pleasing, nor more commendable

Milton said,

Love refines the thoughts,

well, it may, but too much of it brought Beecher to the ragged edge of dispair.

Right here is a little home made poetry, which is not a fling at everybody that wears garters and mustache:

Dandy on the street,
Tidy garters on his feet,
Long mustache and curly lock,
Rival of the proud pea cock.

Having no sympathy for the hypocrite, we ever found in the lines of Pollock a favorite passage in the following:

Great day of revelation, in the grave
The hypocrite had left his work, and stood
In naked ugliness. He was a man
Who stole the livery of the court of heaven,
To serve the devil in; in virtue's guise,
Devoured the widow's house and orphan's bread;
In holy phrase, transacted villanies
That common sinners durst not meddle with.
At sacred feast, he sat among the saints,
And with his guilty hands touched holiest things,
And none of sin lamented more, or sighed
More deeply, or with graver countenance,
Or longer prayer, wept o'er the dying man,
Whose infant children, at the moment, he
Planned how to rob. In sermon style he bought,
And sold, and lied; and salutations made
In scripture. terms He prayed by quantity,
And with his repetitions long and loud,
All knees were weary. With one hand he put
A penny in the urn of poverty,
And with the other took a shilling out.

THE greatest variety of the choicest confectionery for the Holiday season at J. Welch's.

GOLD PENS and pencils, gold charms, pocket books and card cases. A splendid assortment procured expressly for the Holiday trade, call at J. Welch's Book and variety store, next door to the Post-office.

THE CENTRE COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, will commence Tuesday, Dec. 28, (at 9 o'clock, A. M.,) and close Friday, afternoon, Jan. 1. The following questions and topics will be proposed at the different sessions. Teachers should be prepared to answer and discuss every question:

1. What are the advantages of a District Institute.
2. Should the rod ever be used in School?
2. What are the best incentives to study?
4. Should whispering be allowed in school?
5. What is the best remedy for truancy and irregular attendandce?
6. How can parental co operation be best secured?
7. Should we have a law of "Compulsory Attendance,"
8. Should Directors discriminate in teachers' salaries on account of sex?
9. Are High Schools in country districts practicable?
10. Should directors grant teachers time to attend the County Institute?
11. Why should teachers read professional literature?
12. What is success in teaching?
13. Should pupils be required to study out of school hours?
14. To what extent is the teacher responsible for the protection of school property?
15. How can a deeper reverence for law and rightful authority be cultivated?
16. Why should whips not be kept in sight in the school-room?
17. How may tardiness be prevented, and how punished?
18. What measures do you adopt to secure regularity of attendance?
19. In what manner, and how frequently, should parents be informed of the conduct and progress of their children?
20. To what extent should oral teaching be practiced, what topics, and how conducted?
21. What is the teachers' duty in regard to procuring books for the pupils?
22. How should outline maps be used?
23. What is your plan for calling out, and dismissing classes?
24. How do you conduct an exercise in penmanship?
25. How do you regulate the time for different recitations?
26. What should be made the opening exercises of a school, and how should such formal opening be conducted?
27. How should the daily Scripture lesson be conducted?
28. How far is the teacher responsible for the moral training of his pupils?
29. What course do you consider best to cultivate obedience, truthfulness, selfdenial, honesty, etc., in pupils, and how often should such lessons occur?
30. How to close and dismiss a school for the day?
31. What attention should be given to vocal music in schools; and why?
32. How should the sweeping of the floor be regulated, and what attention shoud be given, in general to cleanliness?
33. Why are tasteful engravings on the walls desirable?
34. The objects of study?
35. The objects of recitation?
36. Modes of imparting instruction?
37. What objection to the "Concert method" of answering? Also to the "consecutive" method?
38. Advantages of the "topical" method?
39. What are the charactaristics of a good answer?
40. Advantages of reviews, and how frequent should they be?
41. How should Declamation be taught?
42. Is it practicable, in rural districts, to detain pupils after school, to prepare or recite neglected lessons?
43. How far may we judiciously arouse pride and ambition to excel as motives to study and improvement?

Evenings.

Tuesday evening—Lecture, by Gov. Curtin, or Prof. Shoemaker, of Chambersburg. Wednesday evening—Elocutionary Entertainment, by Mrs Anna Randall Diehl. Thursday evening—Illustrated Lecture, by Prof. Colder, of State College.

RECEPTION OF KING KALAKAUA IN CONGRESS.

Washington, December 18.—The announcement that King Kalakaua would be received in a formal manner by the house to day attracted a very large number of persons to the capitol—many more than could get inside the galleries. Fully one hour before the house met every seat in the galleries was occupied, and a large number of persons obtained admission to the floor.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock the senate headed by Vice President Wilson, entered the hall of the house and were assigned seats. A few minutes later the king escorted by Senator Cameron and Representative Orth, of the committee of arrangements, entered and proceeded to the bar of the house, where he was formally presented by Senator Cameron. Speaker Blaine, in a few well chosen words, welcomed, in behalf of the American congress the king to its halls, and alluded significantly to the fact that the first visit of royalty to this country came from the west and not the east. Minister Allen, in behalf of the king, said.

"Mr. Speaker: For your kind words of welcome I most cordially thank you; of this distinguished mark of confidence I tender to the honorable senate and house of representatives my highest sentiments of regard. It is in accord with the very courteous and generous treatment which I have received from the executive department of the government and from all the people whom I have had the pleasure to meet since I landed on the shores of the Pacific.

"I appreciate the complimentary terms in which the honorable speaker has referred to me personally. For our success in government and for our progress in a higher civilization we are very much indebted to the government and people of this great country. Your laws and your civilization have been in a great degree our model. I reciprocate most cordially the hope for the continuance and growth of friendly relations between the two countries. I am most happy, gentlemen, to meet you on this occasion."

This concluded the ceremonies. There was a pause for a minute or two, during which the king looked around nervously, as though ill at ease and not knowing exactly what to do. There seemed to be a hitch somewhere and an awkward pause, which was finally ended by the speaker leaving the chair and descending to the floor and shaking the king by the hand. The king then withdrew and the vast audience dispersed.

THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK.

With the first issue in September Dr. Talmage entered upon the second year of his editorial management of THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK. Under his influence the paper has taken a position in the foremost rank of religious weeklies. Its success has been unqualified. The liberal tone of its editorials, the determination to avoid all show of sectional or sectarian bias, and the overflowing spirit of brotherly love constantly manifested, have established its prosperity.

The corps of contributors includes many of the ablest and most interesting writers in this country. Among them are C. H. Spurgeon, Horatius Bonar, and Dr Parker, of England; Rev. Robert Patterson, D.D., Rev. Dr. Stone, Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia; Rev. Byron Sunderland, D.D., Hon. Horatio King, ex-Postmaster-General, Rev. T. Sanford Doolittle D.D., Rev. J. B. Thompson, D.D., Rev. Elbert S. Porter, D.D., Rev. W. W. Hicks, of Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Jennie Dowling De Witt, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, and many others.

A serial story from the facile pen of Mrs Jennie Dowling De Witt is to be one of the attractions of this excellent journal; and the Sunday-school department, which includes each week a treatise on the current lesson, and the "Question Box," is of marked and timely interest. Every number also contains one of Dr. Talmage's stirring sermons, which are here published under his sanction and immediate supervision.

A choice of premiums is given to every subscriber. The first is a Portfolio of twelve gems, by Hendschel, a German artist of great celebrity in Europe. It is an admirable feature of this premium that there is no additional expense for mounting or frames, as with the chromos. The other premium is a large chromo, 22x28 inches in size, entitled "The Twins," after Landseer's famous animal picture of that name. To secure uniformity in price, and to avoid all extra charges, which have proved such an annoyance to subscribers, the chromo is delivered unmounted. When the subscriber has paid three dollars and twenty-five cents he receives either premium, free by mail, the paper for one year, and has his postage paid also, after January 1, 1875. If he does not desire a premium, he can have the paper alone, postage paid, at $3. We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this excellent paper in another column. It presents special inducements to agents.

——An old resident of Logansville, Mr. Samuel Wren, aged 75 years and one month and one day, died suddenly in that place last Friday of pleurisy and was buried on Sunday. He had been for many years, probably forty, a resident of that section.

——The police have been in close search after Charly Ross, since the shooting of his abductors, but have no clue to the boy yet.

——The World adv. in another column, shows where you can get a good and cheap paper. The World is one of the leading journals, and among the most ably conducted in this country. It contains valuable correspondence from all quarters of the globe—gives all the news of the day, and is the leading democratic journal in the United States.

The planing mill owned by Hummel & Co., of Selinsgrove, was burned Sunday night 6th at 11 o'clock, and in one hour the mill was in ashes, involving a loss of $22,000; insurance probably $1,600. The fire was as usual the work of incendiaries.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Representative Page of California was heard by the House Committee on Foreign Relations in an argument to show the necessity of action by the Federal Government to prevent the importation of coolies under servile labor contracts and Chinese women for immoral purpose. Mr. Page proved the unanimity of public sentiment in California on this subject by reading from the platforms of both political parties Gov. Booth's last message, resolutions of the Legislature, monster petitions, &c. The fact of the existence of the evils complained of was exhibited also by affidavits of missionaries resident in San Francisco and the necessity for Federal action set forth by quoting a decision of the United States Circuit Court holding the State law passed to correct these evils to be in conflict with the Burlingame Treaty and the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Page also showed that the provision of the treaty requiring both nations to enact laws against the compulsory introduction of Chinese subjects into the United States had never been properly complied with by this country and not at all by China; and that no steps whatever have been taken by Congress to prevent the importation of Chinese women as slaves for prostitution. Congressman Luttrell of California was present and corroborated his colleague's statement. The members of the Committee expressed themselves fully impressed with the magnitude of the evils described, and gave the California representatives assurances that action on the subject should be promptly taken.

THE SUFFERING IN NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Neb., December 11.—Colonel Remick, the agent sent out by the State Aid Society, has returned from the grasshopper district, having carefully visited seven counties. His report shows that 2,-300 people will need rations and clothing till they can raise something to subsist upon in the spring. There have been no cases of persons starving to death. The people are not inactive. They have been and are yet ploughing and getting ready for spring planting hoping that seed will be in some way provided; but very few people are leaving the district.

CONTENTS OF THE CHICAGO ELEVATOR—THE GRAIN BUSINESS.

Chicago, December 9.—The elevators here contain 1,240,641 bushels of wheat, 879,024 bushels of corn, 266,150 bushels of oats, 26,469 bushels of rye, 195,439 bushels of barley, making a total of 2,196,222 bushels, against 2,229,889 at this time last year Business in grain shows little change in volume, though prices here have been somewhat effected. Wheat is lower, under rather unfavorable advices and a general disposition to sell, with but little inclination to buy. The fact that prices are now eight to ten cents above a shipping figure has a depressing effect upon speculators and the general tone is heavy.

A PROUD INDIAN.

[Detroit Free Press.]

An Indian yesterday called into a Woodwark avenue store to sell some baskets, and he was so persistent that one of the clerks finally took down an old corset and offered it to him if he would go away and buzz some one else.

"What he for?" inquired Lo, as he held up the corset.

"Put him on squaw—make her look gay—here, this way," replied the clerk, passing the corset around the Indian.

"Ugh! Him good!" growled Lo, and he took the corset and went out. Reasoning that what was good for squaw was good for Indian, he slid into the alley east of the avenue, dropped his basket, and started to put on the corset. He got it bottom side up, hind side before, and every way but the right one, but he finally saw what the matter was. He was too big for the corset. He removed his coat, took the corset strings out, and then clasping the corset behind him, he put the strings back and tied them in front of him, and the corset was on. He folded up his coat, picked up his basket, and appeared on the street again hat slanted over his ear, and his look betraying his great pride.

"Great goats! but what's that?" shouted the boys, as they caught sight of him, and they laughed until they fell down.

The Indian presented a most laughable spectacle as he paced up the avenue, but he stepped high and didn't mind the boys until a policeman stopped him and a crowd gathered. Lo then got it through his head that the clerks had sold him, and that he was being made fun of, and he unlaced the corset, threw it on the sidewalk in great wrath, and exclaimed:

"Heap cuss—whoop!"

A MAN SHOT FOR A DEER.

Altoona, December 6.—Yesterday morning a man named Joseph F. Brown, whilst out hunting on the summit of Brush mountain four miles distant from the city, mistook another hunter named John Thompson for a deer, and at a distance of 100 yards fired at him. The rifle ball entered the occiput and came out at the right eye, killing him instantly. Brown surrendered himself and was exonerated from all blame by a coroner's jury.

——DEATH OF A MAMMOTH YOUNG MAN.—On Wednesday the heaviest man in the state, if not in the county, died at Douglassville, Berks county. Although but twenty-one years old he weighed 450 pounds. The calf of his leg measured twenty-nine inches in circumference. He was five feet eight inches in height and had a handsome face. The name of this marvel was William Kupp. This young man's death was sudden, he having retired to bed in good health the night preceding the morning on which he breathed his last.

LADIES, ATTENTION! Fashions in the very latest Paris, Berlin, and Vienna styles, adopted to the requirements of the most fastidious, are now placed within easy reach of all through the medium of "Smiths' Illustrated Pattern Bazaar," which is constantly importing new foreign designs, and supplying them; each with a neatly made cloth model, showing how the garment is made, and enabling any lady to complete her wardrobe without other aid. The "Bazaar" is published in elegant form, every issue containing numerous well gotten-up fashion illustrations. Subscription price only $1.10 per year, and no postage to pay. For premium, every subscriber receives, free at their option, $1.00 worth of patterns, or the choice of one from among a number of good chromos. Secure the golden chance to save dressmakers' bills by sending your yearly subscription for this work to A. BURDETTE SMITH, 914 Broadway, N. Y., P. O. Box 5055. dec. 27, 4t.

THE HISTORY OF KALAKAUA.

As Told by one of His Own Cousins.

[From the Salt Lake Tribune.]

In the year 1821 the whale-ship independence, from New Bedford, Mass., foundered in the Pacific Ocean, and all on board perished, with the exception of four sailors, who made their escape in a boat, which, after tossing many days on the boundless deep, at last reached the Sandwich Islands, then in a state of semi-barbarism, that being about the time of the first appearance of Christian missionaries there. One of these men was a stalwart fine-looking young man from Barnstable, and in the strange land upon which he was cast up from the waste of waters at once engaged in such pursuits as a vivacious disposition and true Yankee genius discovered, both for employment and livelihood. He soon succeded, and in a year or two after making his involuntary settlement among the Kanakas had the extraordinary fortune of marrying the daughter and sole princess of the monarch then on the throne of the island. This royal damsel had fallen in love with the wrecked mariner, proposed wedlock in right queenly style, which the young New Englander accepted for the reason that the King ordered him to do so, or have his head chopped off. Being son-in-law, and recognized as a member of the dynasty, our hero adapted himself to the dignity of prince consort, and from this remarkable union issued the present King of the Sandwich Islands, the only surviving son of the Massachusetts man, out of a large family. The name of Calakaua denotes the origin of the sovereign, and, translated, means "safe journey" or "God speed," referring to the escape of his immediate ancestor from the peril of the waves as related above. Digressing from the general narrative here, we will mention that the father of our august visitor, notwithstanding his illustrious alliance, had never forgotten his home in the distant Republic; but day after day and month after month looked out from the portico of his palace for the friendly canvas and flag of his native land, but five and twenty years of his weary watching were endured before the keel of an American ship glided into the island harbors.

When this did take place, the Yankee prince, yearning for the scenes and associations of youth, one night deserted rank, wife, and children, jumped into the sea which a quarter of a century before had cast him up naked, to become the progenitor of a kingly line, and sailed away for the shores of Naragansett. After a long voyage Barnstable was again visited, but all had changed. Leaving there in sunny youth, the traveler now found that the few remaining acquaintances of the past had died, departed to other places or had grown gray and forgetful of the times when all were boys at school together. It was a mistaken return; for the heart could not give up its love for the wife and children of more than a score of years in the far off islands of the Pacific. The longings of the wanderer and his lonliness were intolerable. He then once more looked for the speedy bark to carry him back to his only home, and waited three years before an opportunity came. Then he sailed away forever. In 1847 the whaler Thomas Jefferson, from New London, Ct., was fishing in the Pacific. Meeting a school of leviathans, the crew prepared for action, and among the parties sent out from the ship to operate against the monsters of the deep the prince was one of the first to volunteer in the hazardous duty. As has often happened, the boat of the harpooners was demolished by a wounded and infuriated whale, several of the men, including the father of Kalakaua, perishing in the disaster. That was the end of our hero's romantic career. The ballance of this interesting career may be stated briefly. When the New Englander fled from the Sandwich Islands his spouse mourned for a customory period, but grief did not cause her to neglect the grave responsibilities of widow hood. She gave her children the best education the island afforded, and David being the favorite, though not the oldest son, was sent to San Francisco to study politics and finance. His mother also directed him to visit the home of his father and kindred, but the young man, for some reason satisfactory to himself, did not then go to Barnstable. He will do so now, however, after first concluding his official interview with the President of the United States. Thus we have an easy solution of the friendship of this monarch for our country and institutions.

For this interesting narrative we are indebted to a cousin of his Majesty, residing in this city, Major ——, well known in mining circles, who, with the exception of being a few years older, is said to resemble the King in a remarkable degree. Their fathers were brothers, born and reared in the good old state of Massachusetts.

In cases where there are several indorsements on a note there is this difference in responsibility, namely, successive endorsers are equally liable to the subsequent holder, and their relations to each other are in the same order. That is, any one of such endorsers upon whom the obligation is pressed may claim from either or all of those before him, but one from any who succeeded him. Joint endorses are equally liable to the holder who is not one of them, but as between themselves the recovery is to be equally divided. As, if the drawer fail and there are two joint endorsers, both solvent, either may be called on to pay the debt, but they must then divide the sum between them. It makes no difference which signed first if they were joint endorsers in fact that—that is, if the note is drawn to the order of both endorsers.

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[Binghamton Leader.]

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[Manchester Union.]

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Address, "THE WORLD," 35 Park Row, N. Y.

LYNCH LAW IN IOWA.

Chicago, Ill., December 15.—A special despatch from Des Moines, Ia., says that about 2,30 A. M., to-day a body of about one hundred and fifty men, disguised, entered the jail, knocked down the jailer, bound him hand and foot, took took the keys to the cells from his pocket, overpowered the guard, and entered the cell where Charles Howard, the murderer of Johnson, who was yesterday sentenced to imprisonment for life, was confined. His wife, who was sleeping with him, clung to him, uttering horrible shrieks, and it was all that half a dozen men could do to drag him from his bed. A rope was then placed around his neck, and he was dragged through the halls and Court-House yard to a lamp-post and hung. All the men had their faces blackened and were divided in squads, each doing its allotted work without a word spoken. After Howard had been fastened to the post the mob dispersed silently as they came. It is supposed the work was done by the members of the Vigilance Committee in this county.

ONE OF DREXEL & CO.'s CLERKS IN TROUBLE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.—Robert Stahl the foreign exchange clerk at the house of Drexel & Co. in this city, was put under $20,000 bail to-night to answer a charge of embezzlement. The allegation is that by the means of false entries and the registry of incorrect amounts of bills of exchange he had placed to his credit at the foreign exchange house about $30,000, which had been drawn out at various times by its agents.

Philadelphia, December 11.—Nine young men of genteel appearance, but destitute from want of employment, were today committed to the House of Correction at their own request.

King Kalakaua visited Congress on Friday and was welcomed in the house of Representatives by Speaker Blaine. In the evening His Majesty attended a ball at the White House.

The trial of Congressman Stowell, of Virginia, on a charge of selling a naval cadetship, was begun before the House Committee on Naval Affairs

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 05 Red 105.... Rye 90 ....Corn 60 ....Oats 55.......Barley 90. 70.. ...Cloverseed 5,00 ......Potatoes 60 Lard per pound 8.......Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.......Eggs 15. ......Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8......Bacon 10......Ham 15. Lard per pound 8 cents..........Buckwheat 65 cts.,..........Flour per barrel retail 7,00... Nova Scotia plaster $14 to 15. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs.

A duel was fought at Havana on 18 between Diego Mendo Figueroa and Pepe Castellanos, resulting in the death of Castellanos.

The Levant Herald publishes distressing accounts of the famine in Asia Minor.

Indian outrages are reported near Pioche, Nev. The citizens are without arms and ask for military protection.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst. at Logansville, Clinton co, Mr Samuel Wren, aged 75 years, 1 month and 1 day. (Clinton co, papers please copy.)

On 13, in Aaronsburg, of bronchitis, Mrs. Sarah Halloway, widow of Daniel Halloway, aged 39 years.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult, at the Reformed parsonage at Rebersburg, by Rev. Wm. M. Landis, Mr Michael Wert to Miss Francis E Gramley, all of Sugar valley, Clinton co, (Clinton co. papers please crpy.)

On the 12th inst, by the same, Mr John Fracier, to Miss Kate Musser, both of Brushvalley, Pa.

PUBLIC LETTING.

The Board of Directors of Potter township will receive sealed proposals at Potters Mills, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28th next, at 1 o'clock p. m. for the building of a new school house in Rock Grove sub-district. Building to be brick, 28 by 37 feet, 11 ft. in clear. To see specifications more minutely go to John McCoy, Potters Mills.

By order of the Board,
W. W. ROYER, Sec'y. ADAM HOSTERMAN, Pres.

Public Sale.

On Monday, January 25, 1875, at Centre Hill, at 1 o'clock, HORSES, HORN CATTLE, SHOATS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LUMBERMEN'S TOOLS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and other articles.

Dec 24. Mrs. HULDA HUTTON.

FIRE INSURANCE ELECTION.

Office of "The Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Centre county." Centre Hall, Dec. 16, 1874.

The Annual Meeting of the Members and election of twelve Directors to conduct the affairs of the Company, the ensuing year, will be held at the house of John Spangler, Centre Hall, on Monday the 11th day of January, next, A. D. 1875, between the hours 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of said day. The Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company, for the past year will be presented by the President. Members generally are requested to attend.

By order of the Board,
Attest, GEO. BUCHANAN, President.
D. F. LUSE, Secretary.

House and Lot

AT PUBLIC SALE.

The House and lot, belonging to the Estate of Mary E. Jordan, late of Potter twp., dec'd, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, JAN. 9th, 1875. The lot contains 2½ acres, thereon erected a House and other outbuildings. Terms.—One half of purchase money on confirmation of sale, the balance in one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN JORDAN,
Dec 17. 3t. Administrator.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the account of Michael Dunkle, committee of Henry Dunkle a lunatic, has been filed by C. C. McClelland administrator of Michael Dunkle dec'd, in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, which said account will be confirmed at Jan. term next, if there be no sufficient reasons shown to the contrary.

A. WILLIAMS,
dec. 17 3 t. Prothonotary.

NOTICE.—I have applied to the Surveyor General of Pennsylvania for one hundred acres unimproved land, situate in Spring twp., Centre Co. Bounded on the East——, on the South by land in Warrantee name of Moses Felmalee, on the West by William Wilson, and on the North by land of Millers.

dec. 17 4-t. HENRY D. YERGER.

DR. P. D. NEFF,

Centre Hall, Pa., thankful to the public for past patronage, he takes this method of informing his friends that he will continue in the practice of medicine as heretofore. Having the experience of 27 years in medical practice, his best endeavors will be used to render satisfaction to all giving him a call dec. 10 t-f.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the account of Jacob Neese, committee of Elizabeth Gentzel a Lunatic, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and will be confirmed at January Term next, if there be no sufficient reason shown to the contrary.

Dec. 10. 3t. AARON WILLIAMS, Prothonotary.



Fine toned, low priced, warranted against breakage. Catalogues containing full particulars, prices, etc., sent free.
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.



"Every Farmer and Stock-feeder should have one."

LITTLE GIANT Corn & Cob Mill.
HEDGES' New Improved MILL,
For Horse or Steam Power.

Cross-Cut and Circular
WOOD-SAWING MACHINES.
Descriptive Circulars and Price-List sent free.
BLYMYER Manufacturing Co.
694 to 694 West Eighth St., CINCINNATI, O.,
Manufacturers of Cane Machinery, Steam-Engines, Shaker Thresher, Farm, School, and Church Bells, etc.
Dec 10. y.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between Drs. P. D. Neff and W. V. Runkle, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the said firm, will find the books at the residences of either of the above named persons, where immediate settlement will be required.

P. D. NEFF,
W. V. RUNKLE,
Dec 10. 1m. Centre Hall, Nov. 4, 1874.

A CARD.—Thankful for past patronage, and hoping to merit a continuation of the same, the undersigned most respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

W. V. RUNKLE,
Dec 10. tf Centre Hall, Pa.

ORPHANS'

COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, I will offer at public outcry upon the premises, on SATURDAY, DEC. 26, the following real estate, late of Daniel Shuey, dec'd, viz: All that tract in Harris twp., adjoining lands of J. S. Foster, Rev. Robert Hamill, and A. D. Stover, containing about

156 PERCHES.

Thereon erected a fine DWELLING HOUSE, and good outbuildings, being the late residence of the dec'd. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, when terms will be made known.

SAM'L GILLILAND, Adm'r.

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PRICES REDUCED.

From 40 to 25 cents,

Just received by,

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500 BOXES NEW STYLE

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open ends, 24 Envelopes new style, and all for 25 cents a box, thus placing this beautiful article of stationery within the reach of all.

Call soon at New Store, Hume's block, next door to 1st Nat. Bank, Bellefonte. Nov. 12 2m.

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BRANCH STORE,

McClain's Block, Directly Opp. Bush House,

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Dry Goods,

HOSIERY, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, LACES, NOTIONS & FANCY GOODS,

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS GOODS,

Below the Usual Prices.

Nov 12. tf.

H. ROSSMAN.

Undertaker.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally that he is now prepared to make COFFINS and respectfully solicits a share of their patronage. Funerals attended with a neat Hearse. HENRY ROSSMAN,
3 sept 4m. Churchville.

TALMAGE'S PAPER.

ONE OF HIS SERMONS EACH WEEK.

THE CHRISTIAN at WORK.

The Editor of a prominent Christian journal in the West says: "I pronounce THE CHRISTIAN AT WORK the best religious weekly in the world, my own paper not excepted."

To each subscriber is presented a novel, unique, and beautiful premium, a

Portfolio of Gems,
BY A. HENDSCHEL.

Twelve charming sketches for the parlor table, in an Illuminated Portfolio, 8½x10½ in. Subscription price, including postage on the Portfolio, and also on the paper, as required by the new postal law after January 1st, 1875, $3.25. No frames, no mountings, no extras of any kind.

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Subscribers who may prefer our splendid Chromo, after Landseer's great animal painting, "The Twin Lambs," size 22x28 inches, can have it (unmounted) at the same price.

Without Premium, $3.00.

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Each part will contain an elegant frontispiece, originally engraved on steal for the London Art Journal.

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Size of this size for $1.00, when selection is left to the publishers.
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Sent by mail, without glass, post paid, for price.

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Burners and Shippers of the celebrated

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WHITE LIME.

Dealers in the very best grades of

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines Also

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of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices.

DEALERS IN GRAIN.

They pay the highest prices in cash for grain that the Eastern markets will afford.

WHEAT,
CORN,
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Bought or will be sold on commission when desired, and full prices guaranteed. Information concerning the grain trade will be furnished at all times, to farmers with pleasure, free of charge.

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

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which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as any other plaster.

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Lime of the best quality, always on hand, at the kiln near Centre Hall.
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MUSSER & RUNKEL BROS.,

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HEAVY & SHELF HARDWARE,

They have just returned from the Eastern Cities, where they have purchased a well selected stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, NAILS, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, PUTTY,

BUILDERS & COACHMAKERS GOODS.

Plasterers and Masons,
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HARDWARE FOR EVERYBODY.

We call particular attention to a fine assortment of Picture Frames and Moulding, very cheap.

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COACH and WAGON-MAKERS—Your attention is called to our stock of Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Shafts, Poles and Buggy Wheels, all of No. 1 quality and selling very cheap. Our stock is large, and constantly being renewed, and we are selling—wholesale and retail—at very low prices. Remember—much money has been lost by paying too much for Hardware. Try

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They buy for Cash and sell at Cash Prices for less profit than any other Hardware Store in the County.

☞Call and see us. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Manufacturers of

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All kinds of Tinware, constantly on hand and made to order.

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CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

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ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's Building. my28 '74-tf

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RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
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Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's store, and keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

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Best Sample Rooms in Town.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
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Free Buss to and from the Depot.

Excelsior Cement.

The undersigned now manufactures Cement WARRANTED OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, at his kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. C. RR., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufavtured for use in CISTERNS, WATER PIPES, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also, that he warrants the article as represented.

J. G. MEYER,
may 21 tf Aaronsburg, Pa

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
JOHN SPANGLER, Proprietor.
Stages arrive and depart daily, for all points, north, south, east and we

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, J. D. SHUGERT
President, Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell.
Covernment Secu'ties, Gold &
aplO'68tf Coupons.

W. A. CURRY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER'
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb 13 ly

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Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

☞He is now fully prepared to extract teeth *absolutely without pain*. my8-73-tf.

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynold's bank. may14'69

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TAILOR,

Nearly opposite Spangler's hotel. Cnt. Hall where he is at all times, prepared to make all kinds of men and boy's clothing, according to the latest styles and at reasonable charges.

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, promptly attends to al business entrusted to him. jui2,'68t

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House, Sign and Ornamenatal Painting.

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All fine work done for other painters.
nov. 6 tf.

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J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Bush & Yocum. Consultation in English and German. Collections promptly attended to. feb5-tf

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA
FACTS SWORN TO

DR. J. P. FITLER.—Being sworn, says, I graduated at the University of Penn'a in 1833, and after 30 years' experience, perfected Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup. I guarantee it an infallible cure for Nerve, Kidney and Rheumatic diseases. Sworn to, this 25th April, 1871. F. A. OSBOURN, Notary Public, Phila. We clergymen were Cured by it, and will satisfy any one writing us. Rev. Thos. Murphy, D.D., Frankford, Phila. Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pa. Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. Rev. G. G. Smith, Pittsford, N.Y. Rev. Jos. Beggs, Falls Church, Phila. &c. Afflicted should write Dr. Fitler, Phila., for explanatory Pamphlet & guarantee, gratis. $50 Reward for an incurable case. No cure no charge. A reality. Sold by druggists.

HOW HE FOUND HIM.

Jasper Garfield was junior partner and devoted slave of the great furnace company.

Margaret Hope said of him no girl ould please Jasper Garfield; she never saw such a man. Here he was, a gentleman by birth and education, and he would not marry, would not build on the property he owned, and was considered very penurious. He really needed a wife to teach him things. Perhaps he mourned over a dead love, or had been jilted by some woman who preferred another.

Margaret Hope felt that she had been slighted in the most wounding manner by Jasper Garfield, who had grown to be a hero in her eyes. She lived in an old house, into which even her youthful presence could infuse no life, for time had set it seal of decay on the structure. The property was valuable, at least in the eyes of her cousin, Jack Erskine, and when summer draped vines and flowers about the old home it might well atttact other admiration

Cousin Jack was good-looking, stout, and broad-shouldered, with somewhat heavy features. His manner was genial and hearty, but his eye was cold and keen. Altogether he was a man to be associated in one's mind with a good supper and thoroughbred horses, and also with a close bargain.

"How pretty you look this morning!" was the salutation, as he drew off a driving glove and warmed his hand at the fire.

Margaret, glancing down, contrasted him with a certain other man she knew, who was tall, slender, with calm, serious blue eyes, and an oval face, and retorted, gayly:

"What a fine house you are building, Jack!"

"The site is not as good as this one," ruefully.

"Surely you do not grudge me this mansion, all fluffy and moldy with the dust of my ancestors?"

Mr. Jack Erskine gazed at the fire without direct reply.

"My new house needs a mistress, Margaret."

"Dear me! You will have no difficulty in finding one, I dare say, Mr. Jack."

He frowned slightly, and when he frowned the features of Mr. Erskine became surly, even brutal.

"Shall I sell the hay for you this year?"

"If you will," she said, carelessly.

"I can put it in with mine; a woman is apt to get cheated as a farmer."

Aunt Polly Hope stood at the window knitting. She was a brisk old lady, with a brown wig under her cap, a face as full of wrinkles as the homestead was of cracks and fissures, and bright twinkling eyes. Her fingers were invariably knitting, and she was usually peering from some window down upon the village which was her orld.

"I don't s'pose you are as blind as you pretend to be, child, about Jack's liking for ye," she said, looking after Cousin Jack as he strode down the box-bordered path. "If Jane Tompkins ain't took to the road again, I declare! Don't see when she does her own work, what with gadding about. The whole family will come across the town yet, it's likely. Lor! Margaret, a stranger man is coming in the gate!"

Jasper Garfield, pale, jaded, nervous, with the perplexed aspect of one no longer understanding himself, took both of Margaret's hands, and looked at her with lover's eyes.

Oh, dim old parlor, merging into November's sombre brown landscape without, what power has the fallen leaf, the fading past, to chill the hope born of so recent despair? The transition was almost unreal in its delicious happiness. A week ago Margaret had turned away from the unattainable in sharp grief of disappointment. Now Jasper Garfield had come to tell her that he loved her.

Aunt Polly saw through her critical spectacles only a very ordinary specimen of mankind, not quite as good-looking as Jack, perhaps. Margaret's heart and soul went out to him in joyful recognition of her ideal, her hero.

"It takes all sorts to make up a world," reflected Aunt Polly, going away to see what there was for dinner. "I never suspicioned that our Maggie would fancy a man with such a long nose and hair a'most gray."

In the parlor the moments flew on wings; there was so much to be told in low whispers, reproaches, explanations, and reconciliations, Jasper Garfield's lips staying the eloquence of other rosy lips, or seeking a lock of silky hair, a dimple in the softly rounded cheek. How Margaret bloomed that day! Happiness in the true balm of beauty, as it is the very elixir of life.

Once he held her at arms-length in the old morose humor.

"Are you made of the same stuff as other women, I wonder?"

"Test me," said Margaret, proudly.

Then a shadow stole upon them—a beautiful woman stood in the doorway with two little children, clinging to her dress.

"Dolores!" gasped Jasper, rising to his feet like one stunned.

The beautiful woman advanced a step into the room.

* * * * * *

Margaret sat in her chamber, pale with fear and dread. She had slipped away, and left Jasper with the stranger, feeling her presence an intrusion. What did it all mean? Could he not come to declare his love without being tracked by another woman? What claim had the other on him? Would she take him away from her? The girl's heart sickened with jealousy and disgust. Her bright hour had clouded very soon indeed.

A little girl danced into the room, took her hand fearlessly, and said:

"You must come."

It was impossible to resist the roguish grace of the emissary; laughter lurked in every curve of the round baby face, from which gleamed two large dark eyes like stars, while the tiny form swayed with each varying impulse of the capricious owner.

In the parlor the stranger stood with clasped hands and a look of triumph. Jasper Garfield's head was bowed, and his aspect humble, ashamed, almost sullen.

"Let me explain everything," began the stranger, rapidly. "I am Andrew Garfield's wife, and Jasper is my brother. My husband was to make one more voyage in command of the ship Adelaide; he sailed four years ago, and the night before he left an angel appeared to me in my sleep."

There was a break in the sweet voice, with its slight foreign accent; she hid her face in her hands. Margaret neither moved nor spoke; she felt herself enchanted by a painful dream.

"The angel stood beside me on the shore and pointed to the east, where the storm came on, and I saw a wall of darkness swallow up the ship Adelaide. I went to the chapel of Our Lady at dawn to pray, and then I was shown that Jasper must take his oath to find his brother if he did not return in four years."

"I know he did not do it!" cried Margaret, the spell dissolving in real pain as the truth flashed upon her.

"An honorable man never breaks his word," said Dolores, haughtily.

"Oh, you would sacrifice us to your fancy—the vision of a night! Jasper shall never go!" Margaret scarcely knew herself as the force of a new-born passion swept her along; she clung desperately to this one spar, Jasper Garfield, and he was to be stolen from her.

The mother quickly thrust the two children between the lovers, and won the day. Margaret caught the little Dolores in her arms, and burst into tears.

"Forgive me for entailing suffering on you," said Jasper, tenderly, "I had no right to love you with this responsibility resting upon me. Now you know why my life has been made one of dreadful suspense; and as the limit of time drew on since I've known you, I have searched ship records and watched for letters until I nearly went mad."

"Where was the ship lost?" whispered Margaret.

"Cleared from Hong Kong, and never heard from." Dolores spoke with rigid despair, and tearless eyes fixed on space.

"You must forget me," said Jasper, laying his hand on Margaret's head. "I may be absent a very long while, and must not fetter your youth."

"Trust me as I trust you," returned the girl, bravely. "If Mrs. Garfield and the children will remain with me, we can watch together."

Lost almost as soon as found, Jasper Garfield went out into the early twilight, and the shadows gathered cold and gray about the old homestead.

* * * * * *

The ship rocked on a sea of treacherous calm. A profound, awful stillness pervaded all nature, as if the elements paused with bated breath for the signal to unloose a tempest. The vessel swayed uneasily, the cordage creaked, the sailors awaited with strained eye and ear the first notes of the battle in which they must conquer or be forever lost. On the northern horizon the sky was still blue; to the south a mass of lurid vapor rose steadily, rapidly, and obscured the zenith.

Nothing can be more fearful than to wait thus, a lonely ship on a vast ocean, for the pall of cloud to advance, glowing with copper-hued margin and fringes of changing mists that seem the tattered shreds of other storms, menacing with distant thunder, and holding in its bosom the unspent fire of the lightning. The moment of agonizing suspense passed all too soon; sharp volleys of thunder crashed overhead, and the lightnings leaped forth in flames of pale fire the wind swept over the calm surface of the sea, heaping up green waves, and bending the stoutest masts, sheeting the deck in foam; and down poured the rain.

The terror of the darkness descended amidst the confusion of sound, the struggle of men nearly spent, the captain's orders signaling the wind, the rending of bulwarks and timbers. A mass of confined waters rising from sea to sky, a shock of falling spray, a transparent mountain dissolving with a mighty swirling sound, and the ship had gone down. Darkness, terror, confusion, and a wide untenanted sea.

The women who watch and pray for her return may never see beloved faces again; for in the dim caves of ocean, where rosy nullipores mingle with forests of yellow, brown, and purple fucus, and rainbow-tinted mollusks dwell, the sailors sleep.

One man, swept like a feather from the deck by an advancing billow before the end came, grasped some passing fragment of wreck, and lay in the semi-unconsciousness between life and death, obeying only the blind instinct of clinging to his float. The sun rose upon waters calmed after the deadly strife, and shed a friendly ray over the solitary figure, already drifted far from where the ship had disappeared. He raised himself languidly on his elbow. A whale spouted in the distance, a shark swam stealthily near. He was floating on a fragment of the bows of a wrecked vessel. He read the name, Adelaide.

The man was Jasper Garfield.

* * * * * *

Christmas-day two years later. December, sere and brown, with cold sunshine on the window-panes of the old homestead. Dolores and Margaret clung together in mutual sorrow and suspense. Over and over again had Margaret heard the romance of Dolore's life painted in tropical warmth of coloring, for she was wooed in Mexico. Over and over again had Dolores heard of the river bank where the furnace stood The intense fervor of the Spaniard beneath a calm exterior blended with the graver Saxon nature of Margaret; they loved each other, and waited for two men, absent now for years. Sturdy Tom and little Dolores of the glancing feet had taken possession of everything; they searched for flowers and birds' eggs just as if a gray thread had not come among the raven masses of their mother's hair and lines about Margaret's melancholy lips.

Cousin Jack Erskine was drawing his net very closely indeed; if he could gain entire control of Margaret's property he would force her to marry him. Cousin Jack hated these usurpers. The Spanish woman studied him with her soft impenetrable black eyes, while her manner was winningly courteous.

"That cousin is cheating you out of everything," she said.

Result: bills for improvements on the farm came in, which Margaret could not pay. Jack blustered, and paid the sums himself with an injured air. The subject of money, even in families, is the true touchstone of character.

"Do your worst," said Margaret at last, when thoroughly aroused to indignation. "Father left me the old bill on your place, you know, as part of my possessions." The two women dared no longer to discuss their hopes or fears together.

In the morning Cousin Jack took Tom to drive in his new dog-cart. Dolores was suspicious of this condescension, but Tom came home buoyant with delight, and not aware in the least that Mr. Erskine had learned Margaret kept all her valuables in a Chinese cabinet in her chamber. If the old bill on his place could be destroyed the game was in his own hands. Later in the day Margaret went to the village post-office.

A peddler came to the door, and was sent away by Aunt Polly. Shrill, childish, screams ensued; Mrs. Garfield rushed to the window to see the peddler bearing away little Dolores in his arms, while Tom shouted lustily for help. A panther is not more fierce in the protection of its young than was the Spanish mother at that moment. Aunt Polly was about to follow, when the little Spitz dog seized her firmly by the gown. The Spitz, most sagacious of little beasts, in his fur overcoat, trotted about the place with a business-like aspect, and was understood to know what he was about. When he seized Aunt Polly's gown, therefore, she paused, and gazed at him nervously.

"Eh? What is it, doggie?"

For answer the Spitz drew her to Margaret's door, and she saw a man bending over the open drawers of the Chinese cabinet. Aunt Polly dashed forward, grasped the man's coat, threw back her head, closed her eyes, and screamed vigorously.

"For Heaven's sake be quiet, Aunt Polly!"

The old lady opened her eyes and closed her mouth. The man was Jack Erskine, somewhat confused in manner.

"I am searching for a paper. Don't set the dogs on me. There, I will go away."

"What right have you to search other people's premises?" demanded Aunt Polly.

"I wished to make Margaret marry me by finding an old account. Don't tell of me auntie. I love her, and 'all's fair in love and war,' you know."

"Have you found the paper?"

"On my word, no."

"Very well, go. When you was a baby, Jack Erskine, I laid you on the hearth to keep the life in ye, and I wish I hadn't. There!"

Dolores, flushed and panting, came up the walk clasping her recovered treasure, and the peddler shrank away with a stinging blow on his face to tell his patron, Mr. Erskine, that the money scarcely paid for the job.

"She might have killed me," grumbled the peddler.

"Very well, keep quiet, my man, or you may get arrested for attempted child-stealing."

Margaret walked slowly along the lane. There were no letters in the mail. A man in advance of her turned at her approach. Margaret's heart gave a great bound. No, it was not Jasper Garfield.

"Can you tell me where Miss Hope lives."

"I am Miss Hope," she answered, with whitening lips.

"Then I am Andrew Garfield, and my wife is here."

Thus was Andrew Garfield restored to his own.

Aunt Polly believed in celebrating Christmas day.

"Jest as if there wasn't always mercies enough in the year if we choose to search 'em out!" she said.

The feast was ready for weary Andrew Garfield, radiant Dolores, and the merry children, but Margaret could not endure the contemplation of their happiness just yet. A stifled cry of mourning went up from her own heart that to attain this end she had lost all. Where was Jasper? The feast was ready, but she could not share it; she even went out into the crisp, frosty twilight to escape. Was it an echo, born of her vain longings, that spoke through the evening? Was it a ghost who advanced and folded her in a long embrace? Joy does not kill, Margaret beheld again with mortal eyes her lover.

"I have not found him," sighed Jasper as she led him in.

The two men gazed at each other incredulously.

"You promised to search for me," said Andrew.

"I have searched over the world," replied Jasper.

"The Adelaide was lost in a typhoon, and a Danish bark rescued me," said Andrew.

"I was wrecked in a typhoon, and picked up by a native canoe," said Jasper.

"I was carried to Sierra Leone, and nearly died of the fever," said Andrew.

"I touched twice at Cape Palmas, and concluded you had perished with the Adelaide," rejoined Jasper. "Dolores, are you satisfied?"

What a banquet there was, after all!

The ivy still hung about the old portraits as Margaret had placed it on the morning when Jasper Garfield declared his love, and Margaret amazed the children by appearing at table in topaz ornaments.

The Tweed Case.

The appeal in the case of William M. Tweed, of New York, of which notice was given at the time of trial and sentence, appears to have been deferred until the first year of his long term of punishment. It is now understood that his counsel will seek to have the case reviewed on the ground that the indictment on which he was convicted charged a single misdemeanor, although it embraced 220 different counts. It is a very nice point of law on which it is claimed that the judge who sentenced Tweed for fifty-one misdemeanors had previously ruled that he could be punished for only one.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

Senate.

Among the bills introduced into the Senate was one fixing the salary of the President of the United States; a bill relating to national currency; and one providing for the construction of United States government telegraph lines between Washington and Boston.

A remonstrance of the type founders of the United States against a modification of the reciprocity treaty, so far as it relates to type and type metal, was presented.

A few changes only were made in the Senate standing committees.

Memorials were presented from lumbermen protesting against the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada.

House.

Bills were introduced as follows: To reduce the allowance to bank examiners; to amend the National Banking act; to substitute United States notes for the issues of national banks; fixing rates of duties on imported merchandise; to prohibit Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress from acting as counsel or otherwise in suits or proceedings against the United States—passed without opposition; to restore the duty of ten per cent. on certain manufactures of cotton, wood, iron, paper, glass, leather, etc.; a bill in favor of free banking; to repeal the acts requiring stamps on bank checks, etc.; to regulate elections in certain Southern States; repealing the increase of the President's salary; to reduce the President's salary.

Mr. Randall, of Penn., arraigned the statement of the President in his annual message as to the debt of the District of Columbia, and asserted that instead of its being only $14,000,000, it was actually over $20,000,000. This was denied by other members and by the delegate from the District.

Items.

The bills relative to the President's salary, introduced into the Senate and House, propose to reduce the salary to $25,000.

The bill passed by the House to prevent members of Congress from acting as counsel in suits against the United States, and making it a penal offense for such acts, was passed by the House without opposition.

The bill for free banking introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Merriam, of New York, proposes that all laws and parts of laws limiting the circulation under the National Bank act are hereby repealed.

The bill introduced in the House reducing the President's salary to $25,000 applies to the next President only—it cannot apply to the present incumbent.

The new bond bill before the House proposes that greenbacks may be converted into government bonds bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent.

Foolish Habits.

Dr. Hall enumerates several practices of the careless public, which are sometimes as dangerous as they are foolish:

Walking along the streets with the point of an unbrella sticking out beyond, under the arm or over the shoulder. By suddenly stopping to speak to a friend, or other cause, a person walking in the rear had his brain penetrated through the eye, in one of our streets, and died in a few days.

To carry a long pencil in vest or outside coat pocket. Not long since a clerk in New Yark fell, and his long cedar pencil so pierced an important artery that it had to be cut down from the top of the shoulder to prevent his bleeding to death, with a three months' illness.

To take exercise, or walk for the health, when every step is a drag, and instinct urges repose.

To guzzle down a glass of cold water, on getting up in the morning, without any feeling of thirst, under the impression of the health-giving nature of its washing-out qualities.

To sit down at the table and "force" yourself to eat, when there is not only no appetite, but a decided aversion to food.

To take a glass of soda, or toddy, or sangaree, or mint drops on a summer day, under the belief that it is safer and better than a glass of water.

To persuade yourself that you are destroying one unpleasant odor by introducing a stronger one; that is, to sweeten your unwashed garments and person by enveloping yourself in the fumes of musk, eau de cologne, or rose water; the best perfume being a clean skin and well-washed clothing.

The Winter Work of Congress.

The calendar of the United States House includes 200 private bills, notwithstanding the large number disposed of last session. The Civil Rights bill is the first thing on the Speaker's table, and after this bills for the relief of contractors for war vessels, extending the Bayfield and St. Croix land grant, Senate bill to protect trees on the United States reservations. At least a hundred bills appear on the list referred to the Committee of the Whole; among these are Mr. Dawe's bills for the repeal of the taxes on bank checks and friction matches, Mr. Garfield's bill to consolidate and revise the legislation relative to appropriations, the Postal Savings Bank bill, Bromberg's Quarantine bill, Woodford's bill for the reorganization of the customs service, bills for the reorganization of the State and Treasury Departments, and for remitting duties on goods destroyed in the Boston fire. In the Senate the "Little Tariff bill," which was voted down in the House near the end of last session, stands at the head of the order of business. Among the important bills on the calendar are the bills for paying of French spoliation claims, reported favorably by the Foreign Relations Committee, the bill to reorganize the General Land Office, postal telegraph bill, the bill for a bureau of internal commerce, and for admitting Colorado and New Mexico as States.

Eight Years' Litigation for $7.50.

The case of Hotchkiss agt. Hoey, which has been in the court for nearly eight years, says a New Haven, Conn., paper, has reached the Supreme Court. The smallness of the sum involved—$7.50—and the principle embodied in the suit make its appearance in the highest court of the State a subject of considerable comment. On Jan. 29, 1867, on the public highway leading from Cheshire to Waterbury, the plaintiff was driving a sleigh containing a pleasure party and drawn by six horses, when the defendant appeared before him with a one-horse sleigh—comparatively no team at all—and persisted in walking his horse. The plaintiff desired the defendant to turn out so that his pleasure party might pass, but he was implacable. For two long, dreary miles, the plaintiff alleges, the one-horse sleigh was "unnecessarily, wrongfully, and unlawfully * * * * in a slow walk immediately forward of the plaintiff's team." It was not until George Hine's house was reached that the defendant allowed the plaintiff to pass. The feelings of the plaintiff at the time can be imagined, but it is difficult to conceive of a deliberate journey to a lawyer's office, and an overhauling of the statute books. "An act concerning the driving of carriages and the management of steamboats" was found. The penalty for the violation of the statute is $7.50, half to the town in which the violation is done and half to the informer. A suit was at once brought before a Justice, and Mr. Hotchkiss got his $3.75—that is, he got a judgment for that amount. The case was then taken to the Superior Court, on appeal, and thence to the Supreme Court by the plaintiff, because the defendant's demurrer that the declaration was insufficient was sustained. Eight years of litigation for $7.50 has cost somebody something for counsel fees, and will cost somebody more before the climax is reached.

Big Contract.

A shoemaker in Auburn, Me., takes contracts to "shoe and boot" people at a stated annual price, which ranges from $15 to $35, according to the size of the foot, the size of the man, and his gait. A high stepper gets shod at a less annual rate; an over-reacher costs more; a shuffler costs still higher. At the end of the year the customer comes in and brings his old boots and shoes that have done service for the year. If there is a month's wear still in his boot leather, the shoemaker credits him accordingly on the next year. This is something new in the shoemaking business.

His Faith.—Gen. Sherman says that there need be no dispute about his religious faith; for it can be given in a few words. Says he: "I believe that if people only act half as well as they know how, God will forgive the balance."

SUMMARY OF NEWS,

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

The Prohibitionists of New Hampshire have nominated Nathaniel White for Governor. They have nominated a Congressional ticket for the State......The case of John S. Glendenning was concluded before the Jersey City Presbytery, resulting in a verdict of acquittal on all the counts......In the hearing on the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of William M. Tweed, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of New York, Judge Barrett quashed the writ and remanded the prisoner to the penitentiary. ......The wife of L. A. Sears committed suicide at Cold Water, Mich., cutting eleven gashes in her throat with a razor......New England losses by fire in November amounted to $589,250, two-thirds of it in Massachusetts....The Quakers of Philadelphia are contributing with moderate generosity toward a fund for a statue of William Penn......Major Eggleton, who was recently tried by a court martial in Portland, Oregon, for embezzlement of $2,000, has been sentenced to be cashiered, with a forfeiture of back pay and allowances, and to be imprisoned in the State prison at Auburn, N. Y., until the amount embezzled is returned. The imprisonment is not to exceed ten years......The citizens of Memphis have erected a marble monument over the grave of Mattie Stephenson, a young lady of Towanda, Ill., who fell a victim to yellow fever in 1873, after fearlessly nursing a large number of the victims of the disease......Daniel Talmage, a wealthy farmer, residing two and a half miles from Metuchen, N. J., was murdered. The murdered man, who was seventy-two years old, had been about the house the greater part of the day, but about 4 o'clock went to the barn, and was shortly after found murdered at his own door.

Anarchy reigns in the Indian Territory, the strife being between the factions of the leaders there. A number of murders have been committed......In the Newlands--Sharon wedding in California, the bride's marriage portion from her father was one million dollars in gold......The election contest in the Eighth, Wisconsin District between McDill, Rep., and Cate, Dem., has been decided by the State board of canvassers in favor of Cate......The Attorney-General of the United States, in his annual report, says the judgments in favor of the United States, in the several suits to which it was a party during the fiscal year, were $2,021,724, and the amount actually realized in these judgments was $867,192......Cases disposed of in the Court of Claims, 734; cotton cases disposed of, 44. The amount claimed in miscellaneous cases decided, $4,132 157; amount claimed in cotton cases decided, $2,922,209; amount awarded in miscellaneous cases, $652,442; amount awarded in cotton cases, $1,766,362......All the amendments to the new Constitution of New York were adopted by votes ranging from 85,958 to 459,658......Lewis Jarvis was found guilty of the murder of Samuel J. Jones in Oyster Bay, L. I. in June last. The prisoner heard with indifference the verdict of the jury. Jarvis and Jackson were sentenced to be hanged January 15th for the crime....Captain George S. Nares, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship Challenger, has been selected to command the English expedition to the Arctic regions.

The Spanish coasting steamer Tomas Brooks, from Santiago de Cuba for Guantanamo, struck on the Morrillo near Guantanamo, and sunk immediately. About thirty lives were lost......A special dispatch to the London *Times* from Calcutta says that the government is satisfied that the Gwalior prisoner is not Nana Sahib. The same dispatch says that Yakoob Khan is in close confinement in Cabul......Patrick Smith and his son-in-law, William Lunney, were in a saloon in Boston engaged in a drunken row. Lunney knocked Smith down and jumped upon him, killing him. The murderer was arrested......Philip Salpaugh, at Rosendale, N. Y., while repairing an old gun, which he supposed was unloaded, put the barrel in a blacksmith's forge. It was discharged, lodging the charge in his abdomen and killing him instantly....It is said that the parties who endeavored to purchase the Philadelphia *Press* are now seeking to purchase another prominent journal, with a view to the establishment of an independent political journal......There was a mutiny in Madrid by a battalion of troops who refused to obey an order to proceed to the north......At Fall River while workmen were sinking a pneumatic cylinder, which is to form a portion of the pier, the upper flange of the air lock, to which the lower was secured, together with the cover, was blown off by the pressure of air in the cylinder, which at the time was thirty pounds to the square inch, as indicated by the pressure gauge. Eight men were on the cylinder at the time of the explosion, three of whom were killed outright, one fatally injured, one seriously, and three escaped uninjured.

The United States Navy.

The annual report of Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, shows the navy to be in a remarkably efficient condition, both as regards the number of vessels, their armament and sea going qualities. One year ago the navy consisted of 165 vessels of all classes, armed with 1,269 guns, exclusive of howitzers. Since that time there has been added to it eight new steam sloops, two torpedo vessels and one dispatch boat, and it has been diminished by the sale of two wooden and eleven light draught iron vessels, leaving as the present number 163 vessels, with 1,254 guns, the armament having been slightly increased by the increase in the number of guns on the new ships. Of this whole number twenty have sail power only, and of these four are to be placed at the disposal of the State and local authorities, as school or training ships, under the direction of the act of Congress providing for such disposition. Seven are in use only as receiving ships, two are old line-of-battle ships, which have been on the stocks for many years, and eight are of old type and in bad condition, and can be used only for barracks or stationary school ships, leaving five which can be put to practical use at sea as store-ships, transports or surveying vessels. Our steam navy consists of 137 vessels of all classes and in every condition. Of this number 25 are tugs, and, with one or two exceptions, for yard purposes; 37 are armored vessels, and two are torpedo boats, leaving 73 steam vessels, originally of a class adapted for cruising. These are classified as follows: First rate, 5 vessels; 188 guns; 15,163 tons. Second rate vessels, 31; 510 guns; 57,528 tons. Third rate, 31 vessels; 183 guns; 18,956 tons. Fourth rate, 6 vessels; 21 guns; 183 tons; making a total of 75 vessels, 902 guns, including howitzers, and $4,830 tons. It appears from the report that the Secretary has given special attention to placing the ironclad vessels of the navy in condition for active and efficient service.

United States Army.

In his annual report, the United States Secretary of War calls attention to the fact that the reduction of the army effected little or no saving, as troops had to be removed from place to place at great expense. The Secretary suggests that if the army is to be reduced, it should be done by reducing the number of regiments.

The actual expenditure of the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1873, including river and harbor improvements, were	$46,325,508.21
The same for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874	42,326,314.71
Showing a reduction of	$3,998,993.50
The estimates for the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were	$34,410,722.89
Those submitted for the ensuing fiscal year are	32,488,969.50
Showing a reduction of	$1,921,753.39
The estimates of the Chief of Engineers for fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and public buildings and grounds, and Washington aqueduct, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were	$20,459,396.00

His estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, are as follows, viz:

Fortifications and other works of defense	$2,108,700.00	
Geographical and military surveys	399,000.00	
Improvement of rivers and harbors	13,285,500.00	
Public buildings and grounds, and Washington aqueduct	678,410.50	
		$16,471,610.50
Showing a reduction of		$3,987,785.50
The total estimates of the War Department, for all purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were		$60,180,923.89
The same for the ensuing fiscal year are		53,144,499.00
Showing a reduction in favor of those for the ensuing year of		$7,036,424.99

The estimates for the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, are	$32,488,969.50
The appropriations for the current fiscal year were	28,582,392.00
Excess of next year's estimates over this year's appropriations	$3,906,577.50

The estimates of the Chief of Engineers are submitted separately, as presented by that officer, viz:

Fortifications and other works of defense	$2,108,700.00
Public buildings and grounds, and Washington aqueduct	678,410.50
Surveys	399,000.00
Engineer depot at Willet's Point, N. Y.	9,000.00
Office expenses	35,000.00
Improvement of rivers and harbors	12,970,500.00
Total	$16,200,630.50

The ship carpenters on the Clyde have struck......The results of the election in Italy are 284 Conservatives returned, and 216 Liberals. Three elections are contested. Nineteen members have each been elected by more than one constituency......General Brisbin, U. S. A., who has been commissioned by General Ord to collect funds for the Nebraska sufferers, states that there are 10,000 people in the western part of the State who are on the verge of starvation. ......Messrs. Hawley & Ritter, proprietors of the Reading *Eagle*, Pennsylvania, were fined $1,000, for publishing a libel on Mr. Ross, of which offense they were recently convicted. ......Two boys and a girl, children of Moses Homan, captain of a canal-boat lying at Fairport, N. Y., went out to play. The next morning the bodies of the children were found in a mill pond, upon the thin ice on which they ventured the evening before. The boys were aged respectively ten and twelve, and the girl fourteen years.... .Mrs. Daniel Logan, wife of a wealthy farmer of Montgomery, Ohio, weighing two hundred and eighty pounds, was instantly killed, by falling out of bed and breaking her neck......The attempt of the railroads of the West to rule passes out of existence is a failure, as a number of roads would not agree to the arrangement......In the typographical contest at Washington, the first prize in the long primer race was won by H. C. Tarleton, of Alexandria, Va., employed in the government office, who set 2,244 ems in one hour and thirty minutes .... Three Americans, accused of forgery and swindling in Smyrna, have been condemned to three years' imprisonment at hard labor. They attempted a confidence game upon a merchant of Smyrna......Thomas Williams, a miner, was found in a dying condition at the bottom of a close ravine upward of one hundred feet deep in the outskirts of Scranton, Pa. There was a terrible gash across the crown of his head, one of his legs was broken, and his body was literally covered with wounds. He was unable to talk when found, and said he had been kicked along the road like a football, and then flung over the precipice.... The Commonwealth Association of Boston have elected E. R. Hoar, president, and H. L. Pierce, E. Olney, and J. R. Adams, vice-presidents.... In Baltimore a number of colored nuns have been received in the Catholic church....United States troops are in pursuit of a party of miners who started for the Black Hills......Russia has invited other Powers to participate in the conference on the war code, which it is proposed to hold in St. Petersburg.

President MacMahon, of France, is to form a new ministry in harmony with his views...... While the Rev. W. H. Kennelson was preaching in Knox church at Hamilton, Ont., burglars entered his residence and stole several hundred dollars' worth of silver and plated ware.... The town of Conway, Mass., is suffering disastrously from typhoid fever, eighteen deaths, including several adults, having occurred within a few weeks......At a large mass meeting in Edgefield, S. C., a resolution was passed to lynch all persons, white or black, who may be caught setting fire to gin-houses or dwellings. ....Dr. Rush, charged with committing several burglaries and arsons in Concordia, Missouri, was hanged by a mob six miles from that village......United States Secretary Bristow is particularly explicit and decided on the finance questions. He says that Congress clearly did not intend, when the greenbacks were first issued, to make them the permanent currency of the country. Subsequently, the act of March 18, 1869, pledged the faith of the United States to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for their redemption in coin. Initiatory steps towards the fulfillment of this pledge ought no longer be delayed, he says. As a preliminary step, the law making the notes a legal-tender ought to be repealed; the repeal to take effect at some future date—say, in three years. At the same time authority should be given for the redemption of the notes in bonds bearing a low rate of interest, which, while inviting their conversion, should not be so high as suddenly to increase their value......Joseph Cummings, trunk manufacturer of Springfield, Mass., has suspended. The total amount of his indebtedness is variously estimated at from $120,000 to $140,000, with assets of an unascertained amount.

It is expected the Virginius affair between the United States and Spain will be amicably settled......Messrs. Rothschild & Co., of Paris, have advanced 30,000,000 reals to the Spanish government......A violent storm occurred at St. Petersburg, and did great damage......The verdict of the Jersey City Presbytery in the Glendenning case acquits him of everything but unministerial conduct, of which he is found guilty, and for which he is suspended from his pastorate......Edward Madden, editor of the Merced (Cal.) *Tribune*, was shot and killed by H. Granice, stepson of the editor of the San Joaquin *Argus*......Springfield, Mass., elected Emerson Wight, Rep., Mayor, by 343 majority. ......Commander Wm. B. Cushing, U. S. N., whose mental condition has recently been a subject of some anxiety to his friends, has become insane, and has been removed to the government hospital for the insane......The amendment to the Constitution of Wisconsin, limiting municipal indebtedness to five per cent. of the assessed valuation, was carried, 66,061 votes being cast in the affirmative and 1,509 in the negative.....The body of Bernard Mahon, a detective, was found in the river at Toledo, Ohio. He had been murdered.

The official acceptance on the part of Great Britain of the invitation of the United States to send a commission to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, has been received at Washington......Observations of the transit of Venus in India were successful. Over one hundred photographs were taken......Observations of the transit of Venus were taken at Cairo and Suez. The photographic observations at Thebes were perfectly successful. At Shanghai the weather was overcast and the sun obscured. ......Five thousand men are now employed on the Centennial buildings and grounds......The libel suit for damages, Proctor vs. Francis D. Moulton, was settled in New York before a referee. Miss Proctor, who was the only witness examined, was awarded $4,375, being the costs in the suit, and all she would take. The defense did not claim that the matter of the libel was true, but only that it was something told them......The Howard House, at New Bethlehem, N. H., was burned......The Emperor Alexander has consented to exempt Mennonites from military service. This announcement will probably have the effect of checking the increasing immigration among the sect......Ezra Cornell, the founder of Cornell University, died in Ithaca, N. Y......A farmer named Klein was murdered and robbed about two miles from Scranton, Pa. He had a load of hay and a load of potatoes. One of the teams was driven by himself and the other by a young son. While going through the notch of the mountains, six men sprang from the roadside and seized the farmer's horses, and pulled him from the wagon and kicked and beat him. He begged for mercy, but finding his pleading of no avail for himself, he besought them not to kill his son. His cries were stopped at this point by a pistol ball through his heart. He was then robbed of his watch and money, and the murderers disappeared in the woods, not having molested the boy. The latter, however, was so paralyzed by fear that he could not move, and was found weeping bitterly half an hour afterward by some other farmers on their way home.

A San Francisco engineer assumes that earthquakes are electrical. He says that the shocks which California experiences nearly every year are the most severe along the lines of railway tracks, from which he infers that they "act as gigantic lightning rods, equalizing the electrical tensions of the sections which they connect."

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

Figures from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

According to the report of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, the moneys received and covered into the Treasury by warrants during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From customs		$163,103,833.69
From internal revenue		102,409,784.90
From sales of public lands		1,852,428.93
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks		7,030,038.17
From repayment of interest by Pacific railway companies		1,028,895.56
From customs' fines, penalties, etc		651,271.76
From labor, drayage, storage, etc.		741,435.23
From sales of Indian trust lands		903,439.50
From fees—consular, letters-patent, and land		1,898,189.74
From proceeds of sales of government property		1,699,017.63
From marine hospital tax		352,379.98
From steamboat fees		274,490.91
From profits on coinage, etc.		447,970.72
From tax on sealskins		356,610.42
From miscellaneous sources		1,631,303.70
Total ordinary receipts		$284,441,090.84
Premium on sales of coin		5,037,665.22
Total net receipts, exclusive of loans		$289,478,756.06
Payment by the British government of the award of the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva	15,500,000.00	
Excess of net receipts from certificates of deposit of legal tenders, etc over redemption	17,207,475.23—	32,707,475.24
Total net receipts		322,186,231.29
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1873	131,192,028.50	
Amount since received from late depositary, Cincinnati, Ohio	1,038.78	
Total	131,193,067.28	
Deduct unavailable balances with depositaries carried to their debts on books of the Register, and to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States	13,730.18—	131,179,337.10
Total available cash		453,365,568.39

EXPENDITURES.

The net expenditure by warrants during the same period were:

For civil expenses	$17,627,115.09
For foreign intercourse	1,508,064.27
For Indians	6,692,462.09
For pensions	29,038,414.66
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals	42,313,927.22
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy yard	30,932,587.42
For miscellaneous, civil, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenue	50,506,414.25
For interest on the public debt	107,119,815.21
Total net ordinary expenditures, exclusive of the public debt	$285,738,800.21
Premiums on bonds purchased	1,395,073.55
Total	$287,133,873.76
Award of Geneva tribunal, investment account	15,500,000.00
Total net disbursements	$302,633,873.76
Balance in treasury June 30, 1874	150,731,694.63
Total	$453,365,568.39
It will be seen by this statement that the net revenues for the fiscal year were	$289,478,756.06
And the ordinary expenses	287,133,873.76

Leaving a surplus revenue of $2,344,882.30 During the months of July, August and September of the fiscal year 1874, bonds to the extent of $12,936,450 were purchased for the sinking fund account.

The Secretary estimates the receipts for the current fiscal year at $284,318,285.99, and the expenditures at $275,315,489.42; which will leave a surplus revenue of $9,002,796.57 to be applied to the Sinking Fund. The sum of $31,096,545 will be required under the law for this fund, and therefore, unless the revenues shall increase beyond the amount anticipated, there will be a deficiency in the Sinking Fund account for this year of $22,093,748.43. The Secretary estimates that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, will be, from all sources, $293,000,000, and the expenditures $272,778,000. The public debt was reduced during the year $5,762,447.65.

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue presents a satisfactory exhibit of the revenues in charge of that bureau.

The decrease from each source of internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1874, as compared with the fiscal year 1873, appears from the following statement:

Sources.	1874.	1884.	Decrease.
Spirits	$52,099,371.78	$49,444,089.84	$2,655,281.93
Tobacco	34,386,303.09	33,242,875.62	1,143,427.47
Fermented liquors	9,324,937.84	9,304,679.72	20,258.22
Banks and bankers	3,771,031.45	3,387,160.67	383,870.78
Penalties	461,653.06	364,216.34	97,436.72
Adhesive stamps	7,702,376.85	6,136,844.64	1,565,532.21
Back taxes under repealed laws	6,329,782.00	764,880.14	5,564,901.36
Total	$117,075,454.08	$102,644,746.98	$11,430,709.10

During the fiscal year 1873 over $5,000,000 were collected from income as back taxes, and $500,000 from gas, items no longer taxable, and collections of past-due taxes, under repealed statutes, are, of course, constantly decreasing.

The receipts for internal revenue for the first quarters of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1874 and 1875 were as follows:

First quarter of 1874	25,650,454.41
First quarter of 1875	26,314,615.33
Increase	674,160.92

The aggregate receipts for the months of October and November, 1873, were $13,863,029.97, and for the same months of 1874 they were $17,476,202.99.

Without some unexpected interruption of the industries upon which these taxes are imposed, the full amount of the estimate hereinbefore presented will be realized.

The suggestion of the Commissioner that the taxes now collected by stamps on bank checks, matches, perfumery, cosmetics, etc., may be abolished, and compensation made therefor by increasing the tax on spirits ten cents per gallon, is worth the consideration of Congress. By making this change the items of internal taxation would be considerably reduced, and the system simplified without loss of revenue. The means now in use for the collection of tax on spirits will, it is believed, secure the collection of the increased amount.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The comparative coin value of the exports and imports of the United States for the last fiscal year, as appears from official returns to the Bureau of Statistics, may be exhibited as follows:

Exports of domestic merchandise	$569,433,421
Exports of foreign merchandise	16,849,619
Total exports	$586,283,040
Imports	567,407,342
Excess of exports over imports	$18,876,698
Exports of specie and bullion	$66,630,405
Imports of specie and bullion	28,454,906
Excess of exports over imports	$38,175,499
Total excess of exports of merchandise, specie, and bullion, over imports of same	$57,052,197

The export of coin and bullion was $24,952,138 less than for the preceding year, while the exports of domestic merchandise have increased $63,803,118.

There appears to have been a decrease in importations for the last year of $74,729,868 as compared with the previous fiscal year, and of $59,188,735 as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872.

A girl in Kingston, Ga., stole potatoes from her employer, and was seen doing it by a three-year-old boy, who told of her theft, and so caused her punishment. A few days afterward the girl led the boy into the woods and returned without him, saying that he had started alone for the house before her. She had thrown him into a pond by way of revenge, and his body was subsequently recovered.

Merchant Vessels of the United States.

The Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following information relative to the tonnage owned in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1874:

	Numbers.	Tons.
Atlantic and Gulf coasts	21,465	2,967,715.3?
Western rivers	1,864	373,464.59
Northern lakes	4,833	758,838.84
Pacific coast	1,125	164,4 8.99
Unrigged vessels not reported	2,936	331,446.00
Total, 1874	31,923	4,595,883.72
Total, 1873	31,684	4,468,046.81
Increase in 1874 over 1873	239	127,836.01

The tonnage is classified as follows:

	Numbers.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	17,226	2,257,154.23
Steam vessels	8,958	1,116,425.42
Unrigged vessels	7,803	893,858.07
Unrigged vessels not reported	2,936	331,445.74
Total	31,923	4,595,883.46

Previous to the passage of the act of April 18, 1874, canal and other boats employed on inland waters or canals were required to be enrolled and licensed under the provisions of the act of February 18, 1793, if they enter navigable waters, and from the fact of such enrollment and license were included in the returns of tonnage belonging to the several districts of the United States, June 30, 1873. The act of April 18, 1874, exempts this class of boats, with but few exceptions, from enrollment and license, and hence they do not appear in the returns of tonnage belonging to the several customs districts June 30, 1874. The difference between the tonnage of unrigged vessels reported June 30, 1873, and that reported June 30, 1874, is assumed to be the amount dropped in consequence of the passage of the last-named act.

Postponed.

In Milwaukee, the other day, a wedding had to be postponed a few hours on account of a mistake made by a messenger boy. The lad was employed by a tailor to whom had been intrusted the making of suits of clothes for both priest and bridegroom, and being sent to carry the garments home he chanced to deliver each bundle at the wrong house. The chagrin of the priest on being confronted with a swallow-tailed coat and white vest, and that of the bridegroom at discovering in his package an outfit of clothing of the most sharply defined clerical pattern, can be better imagined than described.

It Runs Like a Prairie Fire!

Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters runs like a prairie fire. The fame of the temperance tonic is, however, but poorly exemplified by this figure of speech; for a prairie fire runs only in one direction, whereas the reputation of the Bitters spreads toward all points of the compass. There is not a square mile of inhabited territory in the United States where this meritorious preparation is not appreciated. If any theoretical gentleman thinks he is prepared to show that there is "nothing in it," we advise him to go to the Prairie States, in the Mississippi Valley, to the deltas of the Southern rivers, to New England, in fact, anywhere within the limits of "Uncle Sam's real estate," and ventilate his views. By so doing he can raise a heartier and more general laugh than has ever yet shaken the sides of an intelligent people. Persons who have been cured can't help laughing at other people, who tell them that the medicine which saved their lives is a failure.—*Com.*

Seed House of David Landreth & Son.

It is pleasant to note the flourishing fall trade doing by this long established firm, in the midst of dull times. In the prevalent stagnation, enterprise has the field almost without competitors. So determined are the Dandreths to secure, as usual, a large share of the approaching year's business, that they have now *nine of the fast steam presses of McCalla & Stavely, diligently at work, printing their "Rural Register"* for 1875. This has never before occurred in the history of their house. The "*Rural Register*" is furnished without charge to all who use Landreth's seeds—and who do not?—*Philadelphia Commercial List.*

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present, alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss Lorinda E. St. Clair, Shade, Athens Co., O., Oct. 14th, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From Ella A. Schafer, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years."

From Mrs. John K. Hamlin, Odell, Ill., March 19, 2872:

"Dr. Pierce—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."—*Com.*

If you want to look well and feel nicely around the neck, wear the Improved Warwick Collar. It is the latest style in width, and all the edge being folded, the corners do not turn up. It looks better than any other collar, wheth or linen or paper.—[Com.

Anna S. Getsinger, of Honesdale, Pa., writes the following: "After suffering for nearly two years from neuralgia in the breast, passing up into the throat, face and head. I was entirely cured and restored to health by using Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial."—[Com.

There is nothing like leather shoes with a Silver Tip for children. Try them. They never wear through at the toes. For sale by all dealers.—[Com.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	$ .08½	a .13½
Common to good Texans	.08	a .09½
Milch Cows	50.00	a 75.00
Hogs—Live	.7	a .7
Dressed	.8¾	a .9
Sheep	.05¾	a .07½
Cotton—Middling	.14½	a .14½
Flour—Extra Western	4.95	a 5.30
State Extra	5.05	a 5.
Wheat—Red Western	1.25	a 1.27
No. 2 Spring	1.08	a 1.09
Rye	.95	a .96
Barley—Malt	1.30	a 1.60
Oats—Mixed Western	.68	a .68½
Corn—Mixed Western	.94	a .94
Hay—per cwt	.45	a .95
Straw—per cwt	.45	a .60
Hops......'73's—15 a .25....'69's—	.8	a .12
Pork—Mess	21.00	a 21.50
Lard	.13½	a .13½
Petroleum—Crude	5¾a05½	Refined .11½
Butter—State	.43	a .45
Ohio, Fine	.32	a .34
Ohio, Yellow	.26	a .28
Western ordinary	.24	a .25
Pennsylvania fine	.20	a .88
Cheese—State Factory	.15¾	a .16½
State Skimmed	.4	a .5
Ohio	.10	a .15
Eggs—State	.30	a .31

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.30	a 1.33
Rye—State	.90	a .92
Corn—Mixed	.92	a .92
Barley—State	1.30	a 1.30
Oats—State	.67	a .67

BUFFALO.

Flour	5.25	a 7.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.05	a 1.06
Corn	.85	a .85
Oats	.58	a .57
Rye	.96	a .96
Barley	1.30	a 1.50

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middling	14	a .14
Flour—Extra	6.25	a 8.25
Wheat	1.26	a 1.27
Corn	.80	a .82
Oats	.62	a .63

PHILADELPHIA

Flour	5.50	a 6.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.24	a 1.22
Corn—Yellow	.82	a .85
Mixed	.83	a .86
Petroleum—Crude	08½a.08½	Refined .10½

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Soon afterward came another letter, as follows:

"*Dear Sir*—My little boy has examined the specimen numbers which you sent him, has *tried the boots on*, and likes the fit. So please send him the Young Folks' News for one year. Freddie's Father."

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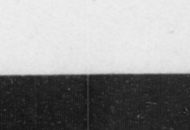
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